

THE INDIA SPORTING REVIEW ADVERTISER.

It having been determined to publish 'The India Sporting Review' every second month, instead of quarterly as heretofore, and to reduce the size proportionately, room will be afforded for an **Advertiser**, which will be prefixed to each number.

This department will be got up with particular neatness and care, and the **Review** going to all parts of India, (with a rapidly increasing circulation,) and finding its way into a large number of Book Clubs and Messrs, is specially deserving the notice of tradesmen and others, addressing themselves to the public.

TERMS.

Per page	8 Rupees.
Half page	5 "
Less	3 "

Contract Terms can be ascertained from the Publishers.

'THE INDIA SPORTING REVIEW.'

A Record of the Turf, the Chase, the Gun, the Rod and Spear.

Edited by ABEL EAST.

No. VI. of a new series of this publication, to appear every alternate month, was published on 31st December last.

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Sporting Intelligence.

North of India Coursing Meeting.
 Meerut Races.
 Lahore Races.

Racing Calendars.

Lahore Races—Sonepore Races—Bangalore Races—Cape Town Races.
 Alphabetical list of Winning Horses.

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For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life with profits, the rates without profits being exactly 10 per cent. less than the following :—

Age	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	14	8	0	2	9	1	17	8	0	3	1	7
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	8	0	3	10	1
40	24	0	0	4	4	0	24	0	0	4	4	0
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	29	8	0	5	3	7
60	40	0	0	7	1	4	41	0	0	7	4	2

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Date of Policy.	Original sum Insured.			Bonus given.			Sum now Assured under Policy.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
31st Oct. 1851,	10,000	0	0	386	14	8	10,386	14	8
4th May 1852,	10,000	0	0	365	12	0	10,365	12	8
30th Dec. 1852,	10,000	0	0	141	4	8	10,141	4	8

When it is borne in mind that the with profit rates, of this Company are lower than those of any other Office, in some cases 25 per cent. lower, these results cannot be considered as other than most satisfactory.

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These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed :—

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Ditto Ditto Brass mounted ditto, ..	120
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Ditto ditto ditto Hair Triggers, complete, ..	260
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Ditto ditto Cases, with apparatus complete, ..	90
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Ditto Ditto Ditto, pocket size, ..	90
N. B —Cases, in addition, Rs. 20 each.	
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		Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rupees						
20	10000	110	55 0	115	57 8	120	60 0
25	10000	120	60 0	125	62 8	130	65 0
30	10000	135	67 8	140	70 0	145	72 8
35	10000	150	75 0	155	77 8	155	77 8
40	10000	160	80 0	160	80 0	165	82 8
45	10000	170	85 0	180	90 0	190	95 0
50	10000	190	95 0	200	100 0	215	107 8

Military or Naval.

Age next birth-day.	Amount of Assurance.	One Year		Five Years.		Seven Years.	
		Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rupees.						
20	10000	130	65 0	140	70 0	140	70 8
25	10000	140	70 0	150	75 0	155	77 8
30	10000	160	80 0	165	82 8	170	85 0
35	10000	175	87 8	185	92 8	190	95 0
40	10000	195	97 8	200	100 0	200	100 0
45	10000	210	105 0	215	107 8	220	110 0
50	10000	225	112 8	235	117 8	240	120 0

Intermediate ages in Proportion.

For further particulars, reference is requested to the detailed prospectus of this Society, which, with requisite forms of application, and blank certificates, will be forwarded free to any part of India, on application to the Secretaries in Calcutta, or Agents at Madras or Bombay, or other local Agents, and Up-Country Newspaper Offices.

By authority of the Directors,

BRADDON AND CO.,

Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
2nd October, 1856. }

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Full particulars as to the Constitution, Terms and Conditions of the Society, together with forms of Proposal for Guarantee, and forms of Policy issued, may be obtained free, on application at the Office in Calcutta, where also the Reports, Lists of Shareholders, &c., may be inspected.

By order of the Directors,

MACKEY AND CO.,

Chief Agents.

Calcutta, Clive-street Ghat, November 1855.

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Single Guns,	100 to 200	Monte Christo, (ditto,) ... 90 to 100
Double Rifles,	300 to 400	S. & C. Smith's and Westley Richard's
Single Rifles,	150 to 180	Double Guns and Rifles always in Stock.

Duck Guns at various prices.

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In Case and Apparatus Complete.

Double Pistols, Holster, 200 to 250	Wesley's, ditto,	150
Single Pistols, ditto, ... 80 to 150	Colt's improved Revolvers, ...	125
Dean and Adam's Revolvers, ... 160	Baker's Revolvers,	70
Tranter's, improved, 150	Monte Christo Pistols,	50
Bentley's, ditto, 150	Air Canes,	75

ARCHERY, &c.

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Ladies' ditto, 20 to 30	0	Bow Strings,	1	8
Gentlemen's Arrows, per dozen, 25	0	Treatise on Archery,	2	0
Ladies' ditto, 25	0	Archery Accoutrements,		
Ladies' Plain, per dozen, ... 15	0			

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Foils,	4	0	Gloves,	5	0
Masks,	6	0	Boxing Gloves, per set,	16	0

BATS AND BALLS, &c.

By various Makers.

Whalebone Handled Bats, ... 10	0	Tubular India Rubber Gloves, 9	0
Plain Match, 6	0	Wicket Keepers, 10	0
Stumps, 9	0	Leg Guards, 10	0
Balls, 6	0		

R. B. RODDA AND CO.—(Continued.)

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Ditto Ditto, Plain, ..	7 0	Powder Magazine, 4lb., ...	6 8
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„ UMIRTSIR, ...	299	484	583	„	„
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[NEW SERIES.]

Vol. III.

No. VII.

THE
INDIA SPORTING
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FEBRUARY, 1857.  
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—Winning a match loses a maiden in Calcutta ;
in Bombay it does not, though the rule used to be as it is here.

R. S. V. P.—We shall be much obliged by the proposed Sketch : we
hope to be able to give portraits of all the great Turf Horses of India,
in their turn.

—

We beg to acknowledge the following Papers :—

A List of Himalayan Game	By Shamrock.
Records of Sport	By Velvet Foot.
Ditto	By Ditto.
A Yarn about an Alligator... ..	By the Laird.
A Melancholy Article	By Shoom Bakt.
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A Narrative of Sporting events near Mussoorie .	By Chilwah.
En route to the Hills	By Claude Corvell.
The Feline Animals of India	By Zoophilus.
Game in Western India	By Old Foggy.
A Day or two with the Gui-Khas ..	By Billy.

—

IGNORAMUS we are sorry we cannot turn to account.

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THE
INDIA SPORTING REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1857.

THE FELINE ANIMALS OF INDIA.

BY ZOOPHILUS.

NO. IV.—THE SERIES OF THEM.

HAVING now treated of the three largest and most formidable of the Indian Felines, about which there was so much to say, I shall devote this concluding paper of the series to a general survey of the species which fall within my especial domain.

After rescinding not a few and reducing the names imposed to the rank of synonymes, there still remain *twenty* well characterized species, exclusive of the races of *Pards* (real or pretended), but inclusive of certain species inhabiting Tibet, and others in the Malayan peninsula,—all within the beat of an Anglo-Indian sportsman, according as he may chance to be stationed.

Firstly, however, I have a variety of supplementary details to offer, illustrative of the three big Felines already noticed.

1. *FELIS LEO*.—It is curious, that already not even a tradition remains—so at least I am assured, among the natives of the district,—of the former existence of this grand and most prominently conspicuous animal (alike for its size, its imposing appearance, and its devastations), only too so few years ago, in the Hurriána territory! The lapse of centuries will sufficiently account for all remembrance of the Rhinoceros having long ceased upon the banks of the Indus; where the Mogul Emperor Báber hunted it, and has left so clear a description of the huge beast in his Memoirs, that there can

be no doubt whatever on the subject ; and, in like manner, the Bear, the wild Boar, and the Beaver, are barely—and but very locally—remembered in tradition as former inhabitants of Britain ; and the Wolf is more generally so recognised, only because the school histories of England will still erroneously have it, that this animal was extirpated through the celebrated tribute of three hundred Wolves' heads *per annum*, imposed by Saxon Edgar upon the Welsh.* That famous tribute, however, is matter of recorded history and not tradition ; like Báber's notice of the Rhinoceros in the valley of the Lower Indus,—our only authority for the fact, which should, moreover, help to indicate something of the condition of the country and of its climate in those days ; as do equally certain facts observed in the ancient ruined cities of Sindh, recently made known by Mr. Bellasis, of the Bombay C. S. But it is indeed strange that even the king of beasts should, in so very few years, have been utterly lost to the recollection of the native inhabitants of Hurriána !

A correspondent, who has kindly aided my endeavours to learn what I could upon the subject, writes word :—"I think

* Wolves were very troublesome in England at the time of the early Plantagenets. The royal mandate of Edward I. was issued to Peter Corbet to superintend and assist in the destruction of them in the several counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford ; and in the adjacent county of Dorset (as Camden, p. 902, informs us), certain persons at Wormhill held their land by the duty of hunting and taking the Wolves that infested the country, whence they were styled *Wolve-hunt*. From Hælinshede, it appears that these animals were very destructive to the flocks in Scotland in 1577 ; nor were they extirpated till about 1680, when the last Wolf fell by the hands of the famous Sir Ewen Cameron. In Ireland, there are accounts of some being found so late as the year 1710, the last presentment for killing of Wolves being made in the county of Cork about that time. Yet how little of tradition remains even of them ; unless, indeed, in the familiar nursery-tales and children's story-books—'Little Red Ridinghood,' for example. It is known that many of the popular children's tales and humblest of nursery ditties have been traced from a highly remote antiquity, and exist with wonderfully little variation in sundry cognate tongues, offering a curious subject of study to the philologist ; while others, locally or nationally popular, are altogether modern, as the story of 'Goody Two-shoes,' which was written by the late James Montgomery of Sheffield, for Messrs. Newbury and Co., the well-known publishers of books for children ; and it already finds its place with the rest among the Christmas pantomimes. A work of much curious research on the subject was published some years ago, by an English Baronet, whose name I cannot recal just now.

..... a transcript from a letter preserved in
 dence Chamber, Kilkenny Castle, which bore on the subject of Wolves in Ireland at a comparatively recent period, and showed the high repute in which the Irish Wolf-Dog was held." No details are, however, given in the periodical here cited.

As for Lions and other wild beasts in India, so thinly peopled was the country about Benáres in 1529, that Báber then hunted there the Lion, Rhinoceros, wild Elephant, and Buffalo, as we learn from his instructive Memoirs. No doubt, therefore, that the Lion was formerly diffused over the plains of Upper India generally ; if not, also, upon the table-land of the peninsula, in all suitable country.

you may say, with perfect safety, that no Lion has been in existence in any part of Hurriána since 1824; nobody thereabouts knows anything whatever about Lions, not seeming to be aware that such an animal ever existed in the district."

Southward, however, in the Ságur and Nerbudda territories, the race lingered for at least a quarter of a century later, and it is still in Guzerát; but whether rapidly verging to extirpation in that—its last Indian hold, I have been unable to ascertain. Out of that peninsula, the following account refers to pretty nearly the last of its race in this country :—

"In the latter part of the year 1847, or early in 1848, a Lioness was killed by a native hunter at Rhylee, in the Dumouh district (Ságur and Nerbudda territories). He brought the skin into Dumouh, to claim the usual reward for a Tiger slain. The then Commissioner (Captain Tulloh) had the hide tanned, and kept it in his house. On his departure he gave the skin to Captain Hamilton (now Commissioner of Muttra) at Ságur; and when Captain Hamilton left, the skin was made over by him to Major Jenkins, the Quarter Master General, Ságur Division, in whose house it now is. It is about the size of a medium Tiger-skin; colour, just the shade of a light Camel on the back, a trifle paler towards the belly, and when you place it in the sun and look sideways at it, some very faint spots (the size of a shilling or so) are to be seen along the belly. It strikes me," continues my obliging informant, "that there is a difference too in the texture of the fur: that of a Tiger-skin always lies down straight and smooth on the hide; not so with this,—it is coarser, and in parts has a slight wave" (which last merely results from the shrivelling of the skin in drying).

Another correspondent, to whom I communicated the foregoing fact, wrote word :—"It was no news to me about Lions in the Nerbudda territory so lately; for I was stationed at Jhansi, in Bundelkund, in the rains of 1846, and Colonel H—— proposed then that a party should be made to try and find them in the valley of the Sind river during the following April; but long ere that we were all scattered. I have since heard that these Lions had no manes; but never having seen one, I am unable to assert this for a fact."*

* In the late Dr. H. H. Spry's 'Modern India,' I, 84 (1837), the following passage occurs :—"The Lion, although not enumerated by the natives as one of the inhabitants of these provinces of Hindustán, has been actually seen and killed. One was shot in Palamow. The skin of a full-grown male Lion was brought in to me when at Ságur, in Central India, shot by the people in the neighbouring

Another Officer and well-known Tiger-slayer writes word, that "I have but little information to give regarding Lions [in Central India]; having only once come across one in the Oomree jungle, about five miles from Goora, many years ago (in 1847, I think.) This was a fine male, and had evidently strayed from the Sháhábád jungles, where I believe they are still to be found now and then; but I have never succeeded in getting another, though I have several times gone long distances to beat up the Sháhábád jungles and their vicinity on purpose. I believe that those, and the jungles between Seepree and Jhansi, on the banks of the Sind river, are the only places where they are ever seen now-a-days; and these Lions I only heard of from an Officer of our Contingent finding two, both of which managed to get away: this also was some time ago (in 1850 or 1851); and I am inclined, therefore, to believe that they are nearly extinct as a race, or I must have come across them, having shot over the whole country for a distance of 80 or 90 miles round Goora as a centre. I never heard of them in the Nerbudda Valley, and should be inclined to doubt their inhabiting that part of the country."

That the Hurriána Lions were well maned, has already been sufficiently shown; and the following extract from a letter of an experienced sportsman, published in the *Bombay Times* (Feb. 12th, 1856), referring to the alleged existence of "maneless Lions" in Guzerát, satisfactorily disposes of this long-mooted question:—"I have shot more Lions," writes this gentleman, "in Kattywar than any other man alive; and I totally disbelieve in any of them being maneless, save females and young males. I am surprised," he further remarks, "to hear anybody speaking of shooting Lions or Tigers on foot as an unusual feat. It is done all over India. There is an account in the 'Bengal Sporting Magazine' for 1841, of eight Lions being shot in one day on foot; and the two Messrs. Frere, of the Bombay C. S., with a third party, killed a similar number in one day." If the Guzerát cubs, presented to the Zoological Society by Sir Erskine Perry in 1853, be still alive, the male should have developed his mane by this time: and that Society is also now in possession of a pair of Babylonian cubs, received during the past year.

A correspondent before quoted writes, with reference to my

forest's:" and again (in II, 238),—"It is not often that Lions are found in Central India. In 1834, however, a very large Lioness was shot in the great forest of Thierdu Kheiri, in the Reylee division. I saw the animal's skin, but did not take a measure of it." Dr. Spry makes no remark about his "full-grown male" being at all deficient in mane!

former paper on Lions, of those that were in Hurriána, that "moreover Lions did not always fight, but generally slunk away; when they did fight, however, they took to the open plain, and it was extremely difficult to get an Elephant to face them, and few, if any, would stand a charge. When a Lion charges, his mane and tail are erect." Thus much of addenda to my paper on the Lion as an inhabitant of India: information being still needed with regard to the rate of the diminution of its numbers in Kattywar, or Central Guzerát.*

The curious fact of Tigers devouring a killed (or perhaps mortally wounded) individual of their own species was noticed in No. I, 15, and again by HOGSPEAR in No. III, 276. It appears that Lions do the same, or worse, as recorded by Mr. C. J. Andersson in his most entertaining and instructive work, entitled 'Lake Ngami, or Explorations and Discoveries, during Four Years' Wanderings in the Wilds of South-western Africa,' p. 311. "Early one morning," writes the traveller, "one of our herdsmen came running up to us in a great fright, and announced that a Lion was devouring a Lioness! We thought, at first, that the man must be mistaken; but his story was perfectly true, and only her skull, the larger bones, and the skin, were left. On examining the ground more closely, the fresh remains of a young Spring-bok were also discovered. We therefore conjectured that the Lion and Lioness being very hungry, and the Antelope not proving a sufficient meal for both, they had quarrelled; and he, after killing his wife, had coolly eaten her also. A most substantial breakfast it must have been!

"On only one other occasion," continues Mr. Andersson,

* The following account will give an idea of the pluck of a Hurriána Lion:— "He had just dined off a fine Buffalo, and we put him up out of a small bush of jungle close to the scene of his repast, when he sneaked off behind us without a shot, as we were afraid of hurting the suwaris. We were soon informed that he was in the plain waiting for us; and immediately, on our coming out from the jungle, and while we were one hundred yards from him, down he came, lashing his sides with his tail, his mane erect, and roaring dreadfully. Every one of the Elephants took to their heels, whereupon the Lion returned to his position, which was a high knoll, from which he overlooked us, but which also rendered him conspicuous and was the cause of his death at last. The Elephants were frequently brought back to the charge, and as often driven away in a similar manner; and we were obliged to have recourse to the most unsportsmanlike plan of picking him off from a distance, which we were enabled to do from the open and raised position he had taken up. I have known parties with unexceptionable Elephants defeated in a similar way."—*B. S. M.* 1833 (1, 557).

The *Penny Cyclopædia*, in its article on "Bengal," tells us that—"Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Elks, Antelopes, and Goats, are numerous throughout the province, and in some parts, particularly the delta of the Ganges, Lions and Tigers are very numerous." This is novel information for our Indian sportsmen,—barring the domestic Goat and the Tiger! Such 'rot' in 1835!

"have I known Lions to prey on each other. This was when on my way to Lake Ngami. On a certain night, we had badly wounded a Lion. He retreated growlingly into the bush, and immediately afterwards a whole troop of Lions rushed upon their disabled brother and tore him to pieces." It is probable that the sight of blood flowing excites these blood-lapping animals; but the "stricken Deer" is also repulsed and bullied by the herd! A friend assures me that the same fact is stated of the Lions of Algeria, in a German work which he had recently perused; but the title of which he could not just then recal to mind.

It further appears that the Lion, as well as the Tiger, occasionally finds his match in a wild Boar! Thus Mr. Blofeld, in his 'Algeria, Past and Present' (p. 173), remarks that "the wild Boar, everywhere very numerous, and the chief prey and food of the Lion, has sometimes been known to defend himself, with so much courage and obstinacy, that the victory has inclined to neither side; the carcasses of them both having been found lying by one another torn and mangled."

It was remarked, on a former occasion (in No. XLIV of the Old Series, p. 32), that a considerable mortality occurred amongst Lion and Tiger cubs bred in captivity, at the epoch of developing their huge permanent canine-teeth; and the probability was suggested of not a few of the wild cubs perishing in like manner. The fact is positively asserted, on Arab authority, by Mr. Blofeld, of the wild Lion cubs—"When the little ones are cutting their teeth," he remarks, "they are usually seized with fevers, which carry off three out of four; and this is the reason, the Arabs say, why their numbers are so inconsiderable."

In the 'Literary Gazette' for October 18th, 1856, a curious book of Travels is reviewed, entitled 'The Muata Cazembe, and the Marane, Muemba, Lunda, and other Nations of Southern Africa. A Diary of the Portuguese Expedition, despatched to that Potentate under the Command of Major Monteiro, in 1831 and 1832: by Major A. C. Gamitto, the Second in Command.' In this review, we read that—"The zoology of this region, so far as Major Gamitto can inform us, presents nothing peculiar, unless it be a remarkable species of Macauco [query, a Lizard?], believed by the natives, to be venomous; the supposed occurrence of Camels in a wild state; and the extraordinary civilization of the Lions and the Crocodiles. The former go literally in herds, and fly from an unarmed man; the latter make haste to escape from any one venturing into the water. The manner in which Major Gamitto gives

his testimony, convinces us of the truth of these astonishing circumstances, for which he moreover accounts very rationally by the abundance of food which these animals obtain, as well as by the natives' custom (necessitated by their civil wars) of travelling in parties and armed. We commend the matter to Mr. Gordon Cumming's consideration. What would his publisher say to 'Lion-hunting made easy, with an Appendix on the Benignity of Crocodiles?' The work is another of the many valuable additions which have been made of late years to our knowledge of the geography of the vast interior of Africa."*

2. *FELIS TIGRIS*.—I have nothing particular to add about this species, except that it seems I underrated the size of the largest specimens, which should not unfrequently reach to $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in actual length, fair measurement, and sometimes even more. In the *B. S. M.*, 1834, 1, 733, the reader is instructed how to stretch a Tiger-skin of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 12 feet! A visit to the large collection of Tigers, now exhibiting in Calcutta, will show how they vary in appearance, some of both sexes being more heavily made than others, with a greater development of the duplicature of skin along the belly, which adds to their apparent bulk. The stripes vary much in different individuals, and occasionally are almost throughout *double*, as in the largest specimen of all in the exhibition referred to,—a superb tall animal, with less than usual of the pendent skin along the belly. In this collection there are, at the time I now write, five Tigers and ten Tigresses, all of which are full-grown, and most of them are particularly fine and large; yet so far is the Tiger from being an utterly untameable beast, as it was once considered, that there is not one of these animals but suffers its keepers to handle it with impunity, and most of them will court the notice of any bye-stander who speaks encouragingly to them, by rubbing themselves against the

* Mr. Andersson seems to have met with a nondescript *FELIS* in the Dámara country, which he thus notices (p. 149). "Being in advance of the waggons, I suddenly came upon an animal, which, though considerably smaller, much resembled a Lion in appearance. Under ordinary circumstances, I should certainly have taken it for a young Lion; but I had been formerly given to understand that in this part of Africa there exists a quadruped which, in regard to shape and colour, is like a Lion; but, in most other respects, totally different from it. The beast in question is said to be nocturnal in its habits, to be timid and harmless, and to prey for the most part on the smaller species of Antelopes. In the native language it is called *Unguirira*; and would, as far as I could see, have answered the description of a Puma. As it was going straight away from me, I did not think it prudent to fire."

cage, in the manner of all other Cats. Even when angry and snarling, the voice of a keeper will generally soothe them in a few seconds. They do not thoroughly purr, like the generality of Felines, but give a characteristic *snuffle* of recognition when pleased, and generally when called to, and the *voice* is capable of much modification; the usual cry, however, is a tremendous roaring mew, *aoû-ôô*, with vehement stress on the last sound. This is the call of one to another, and is altogether different from the *grunting roar* of menace, as when rushing to the charge. Various other sounds correspond to those emitted by the domestic Cat, even ludicrously so, when uttered by a big tom Tiger. Lastly, with regard to HOGSPEAR'S observations, in No. III, I now fully believe with him that a Tiger, when holding on to an Elephant, has usually his hind-legs on the ground, as an experienced Tiger-hunter was sedulously explaining to me, some time ago, whilst I was sitting beside him in his howdah, under circumstances particularly favorable for such explanation; but several instances to the contrary have nevertheless occurred. Two odd volumes of the old *Bengal Sporting Magazine* happen to be now by me, and in each of them I find a case in point. In Vol. I of 1834, p. 350, there is an article entitled 'Extraordinary leap of a Tigress.' On approaching where the movement of the high grass indicated an animal concealed in it, "a fine Tigress with one bound sprang horizontally [*qu. perpendicularly?*] into the air, clear over the jungle, and lighted *with all four paws at once* on the pad of the Elephant nearest to her. Never, I should think, in the annals of Tiger-hunting, was such a spring heard of. She leapt from *the same level* with the Elephant, had no advantage from any rising ground, rose in the air *higher* than the pad, and lighted on it neatly and easily, without the slightest scramble. *** I can show the marks of the four paws of the brute where she lighted on the pad, and also the traces of her teeth, for she shook it as a Terrier does a Rat.

"Now I have always heard it laid down," continues the writer, "as a maxim in Tiger-shooting, and have always supposed myself, that a Tiger in his charge raised himself upon his hind-legs, and attacked with his 'fore-paws and teeth, and that he never sprung or even lifted his hind-legs from the ground, and that it was out of the question to suppose it possible for him to leap upon an Elephant in the way that this one did; but a correspondent in a former number states the same thing. That they *can do so* is, I should think, demonstrated by this incident; for what is in the power of one is in the

power of all ; but that they seldom and all but never do so, is universally acknowledged.”*

The following is a recent notice of the Tigers of Singapore islet, from the pen of Dr. Oxley :—“ The largest Feline animal indigenous to the island is a small Leopard, called by the Malays *Rimau-daan*, that is, the ‘ branch’ or ‘ climbing Tiger,’ [i. e. F. MARMORATA.] But the Tiger, an animal unknown to the island in the earlier years of the British settlement, made its first appearance five or six years after it was formed, and is now too abundant. It seems to have crossed over from the continent, attracted, no doubt, by the sound of human voices and the lowing of cattle [Is the term *lowing* well applied to the voice of the humped species?]. It has multiplied greatly, and is supposed to destroy, yearly, from two to three hundred persons, proving the greatest bane of the settlement. Large rewards have been offered for the destruction of Tigers, and a good number have been captured by pitfalls ; but all attempts at their extermination have been unsuccessful, and are likely long to prove so in this still forest-clad island, parted from a region in which the Tiger is abundant by a channel of only a few furlongs broad. The channel between Penang and the main is two miles broad ; and this has been sufficient to exclude the Tiger : for although there have been examples of individuals having crossed over, it has been in an exhausted state, and they have been immediately destroyed.”

The following account of a noted *man-eater* is taken from the ‘ Madras Athenæum,’ December 6th 1856 :—“ On the 24th July, Mr. Russel, Officiating Agent to the Governor in Kurnaul, wrote to the Board of Revenue, informing them that a Royal Tiger has taken up his abode in the jungle of some villages of the district (adjoining some in the Cuddapah District,) for the last two years, during which time he has carried off some sixty people (wood-cutters,) and cultivators have deserted their occupations and fields in consequence. Within the last fifteen days, four men have been killed, two in one day from amongst a crowd of forty people, who, accompanied by 100 bullocks, had formed themselves into a party to get to their fields. It has become imperative to wage war against this destroyer ; and I have collected *shikâris* to watch the approaches of these jungles and the roads leading from the neighbouring villages, until clear moonlight nights

* The other case which I referred to is in the *B. S. M.* for 1841, 1, 384. *Vide* also p. 228 of the preceding volume of this ‘ Review.’

shall enable them to watch at night also. I request the Board may sanction my giving *batta* to these people while thus employed, and to offer a reward of Rupees 500, for the skin of this man-eating Tiger. The *batta*, if they succeed, to be deducted from the reward. I am personally acquainted with the hunters I intend employing, and, if I can find leisure, shall assist the enterprise with my presence, as it will be necessary to be very sure that the man-eater has been killed, before disbursing so large a reward.

"Under the circumstances, the Board sanctioned the Rupees 50 *batta*, but reduced the reward to Rupees 250; observing that Mr. Russel's proposed reward appeared to be unnecessarily high.

"The Officiating Agent on the 24th September reported that a jemadar of the Kurnaul Irregular Horse, accompanied by a party of picked *shikāris*, succeeded on the 11th September in surprising the man-eating Tiger, as it was carrying off the body of a man just killed. The brute dropped the body and faced the hunters, who gallantly stood their ground, levelled their matchlocks, and brought it down. One *shikāri* imprudently got too near the apparently dead Tiger, and has died since of the wounds received from its claws before a last shot could finish it. According to the sanction of the Board, I have disbursed the sum of Rupees 250, partly in bangles engraved with the name of the receiver and the occasion of the gift, and partly in Rupees. After the 50 Rupees sanctioned as *batta* had been expended, the villagers requested that they might give food to the *shikāris* until this terrible beast was destroyed, to which I acceded. The hair and teeth of a girl killed the day previously were found undigested in the stomach. No one has been carried off since the 11th September; whereby I conclude that there was only one man-eater, and have heard that the people of that part of the district are resuming their pursuits and cultivation."

"On the 22nd November the Board reported these proceedings to Government, and on the 29th the latter approved them; observing, however, that the *batta* should not be included in the reward, but paid separately."

Contrary to the usual rule, this *man-eater* would appear to have been a male: at least the contrary is not asserted.

About the *Phēol*. Some time ago, I heard a paria Dog, upon sniffing the collection of live Tigers before referred to, set up the most extraordinary cry I ever heard uttered by a Dog, and which I cannot pretend to describe more intelligibly; but

it was doubtless an analogous note to the *Phœul*-cry of the Jackal.*

3. *FELIS PARDUS* et *LEOPARDUS*, auctorum. Since my dissertation upon *Pards* was published, I happened to take up the 'Zoological Journal,' Vol. II (published in 1826), and in it found a review of Prof. Temminck's then recent monograph of the genus *FELIS*, which is now, however, sufficiently antiquated. Nevertheless, it may interest to represent the views of so laborious an investigator, and to republish his judgment in the long-standing case of *PARDUS* versus *LEOPARDUS*.

According to M. Temminck, therefore, as illustrated by his reviewer, the following stand as distinct species:—

"*F. leopardus* ; the Leopard. When adult, smaller than the Lioness : *tail as long as the body only*, its extremity, when reflected, reaching to the shoulders : colour of the fur, light yellowish-fulvous ; that of the internal parts and of the rose-like spots [*qu. interior of the latter ?*] deeper, or of a more lively yellow than the ground of the fur ; the numerous spots moderately distant from each other, the rose-like ones from 16 to 18 lines at the utmost in diameter : caudal vertebræ 22.

"*F. pardus* ; the Panther. When adult, less than the Leopard : *tail as long as the body and the head*, its extremity, when reflected, reaching to the tip of the nose : colour of the fur, deep yellowish-fulvous, its internal part being marked with rose-like spots of the same colour, as the ground of the fur ; the numerous spots closely approached to each other ; the rose-like ones from 12 to 14 lines at the utmost in diameter : caudal vertebræ 28." (*Query*, *F. PÆCILURA* of Prof. Valenciennes, from the Gaboon territory ?)

"Of these species," continues the Reviewer, "the synonymy of which has been confused beyond measure by the almost indiscriminate employment of the names *Leopard*, *Panther*, *Jaguar*, and *Ounce*, the above characters are given by M. Temminck. It appears that even our Parisian neighbours have not sufficiently attended to the distinctive characters laid down by Linnæus ; there being still exhibited, in the galleries of the museum, a specimen of the Leopard under the name of Panther. Of the true Panther, there is no trace of a specimen having ever existed in that extensive collection. Hence the Panther of Cuvier, and the male Panther of Buffon and Schreber, are to be viewed as Leopards. Of the true Panther there exists no correct figure. The Leopard appears to be

* Vide p. 229 of the preceding volume.

confined to the East: no African specimen having been detected by M. Temminck, in his very extensive enquiries."

According to this account, *F. LEOPARDUS* should be confined to the East; and *F. PARDUS* may be Asian as well as African, for aught stated to the contrary; while, in Cuvier's opinion, only one species of *Pard* was known in all Africa, for which he adopts the name *F. PARDUS*, and *F. LEOPARDUS* he considered to inhabit those parts of S. Asia which were least known to the ancients, *viz.*, the regions adjacent to the Straits of Sunda; and, to complicate the matter further, Dr. S. Müller, the modern colleague of Prof. Temminck, informs us that *F. LEOPARDUS* has not been found in the Indian archipelago, and *F. PARDUS* only in Sumátra and Jáva. Lastly, Dr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum, considers both as one; and observers in this country, as before noticed, would seem to incline more or less to the opinion that distinct races (or species?) of *Pards*, two or three in number, inhabit India.

In the skeleton of a large Indian *Pard* in the Calcutta museum, the number of caudal vertebræ, reckoning from the three united vertebræ which form the *sacrum*, are 24, or with the minute extreme tip which is wanting 25; but a slight irregularity in the number of caudal vertebræ is unimportant. I have seen no Indian *Pard*, the reflected tail of which would reach forward beyond the shoulders; but think that I have verified the *Honigd* and *Kurkál* of Mr. W. Elliot, in specimens at present living in Calcutta, *viz.* a splendid male *Honigd*, at the afore-mentioned Tiger exhibition, and a pair of *Kurkáls*, male and female, now for sale on the premises of Messrs. Cook and Co.; but I have not been able to compare them side by side. From further enquiries, I have found that the *Pard* is only denominated *Chita* in those parts of India where the *F. JUBATA* is quite unknown: elsewhere, the latter is the *Chita*, and the other mostly the *Tendwá*; except in Ceylon, where both species are commonly termed *Chita*, and the Leopard is not unfrequently miscalled 'Tiger.*

I had nearly finished this article, and had written thus far on the present subject, when looking over a number of periodicals that had just arrived by the Suez steamer, I chanced to light on a paper by the celebrated Professor Valenciennes, (the coadjutor of Baron Cuvier in the *Histoire des Poissons*),

* According to Pennant, *Pards* of some kind are "found in the mountains of Caucasus, from Persia to India; and also in China, when called *Paupi*; and by the Bucharian traders, who often bring their skins to Russia, they are styled *Barq*." The Ounce is probably here meant. He further notices them in Arabia, where called *Nemr*, and in Egypt.

which was read before the Académie des Sciences in Paris on the 2nd of last June. M. Valenciennes describes what he considered to be a new species of *FELIS*, obtained near Smyrna, but which seems to be no other than the *F. UNCIA* ! He terms it *F. tulliana*, under the supposition that it is the particular species of Pard, which was procured by the great Roman orator from Asia Minor for the combats of the Circus. Moreover, M. Valenciennes remarks, that the form and length of the tail afford good characters for distinguishing the different species of Pards: and that Mons. F. Cuvier had observed that the 'Panther' brought from India, *i. e.*, from Malabar and Ceylon, had a longer tail than the *F. PARDUS* of Barbary, whence the former was termed by him *F. LONGICAUDATA* ! Then the author proceeds to describe an African Pard, with still longer tail, from the Gaboon territory, which he styles *F. PÆCILURA*, from its having the under-part of the tail covered with black spots like the upper; the flanks of this animal, he adds, are also covered with a greater number of spots.* Lastly, he describes his *F. TULLIANA*, which, as before stated, seems to agree exactly with *F. UNCIA*, as will be further noticed in my description of that species. M. Valenciennes regards the *F. PARDUS*, L.; and *F. LEOPARDUS*, L., of Cuvier, as "espèces nominales;" and he does not refer to those of M. Temminck's monograph !

That our common Indian Pard is a far more agile and active beast than the Tiger, is readily discovered from observation of the two species in captivity: also the aversion of the former to wet its feet; for, if water be spilt in its cage, it will carefully avoid treading on it, if possible; whereas a Tiger is either quite indifferent, or, as likely as not, will lie down on the wet place to enjoy the coolness of it. The Pard is a particularly silent creature, for I do not remember having ever heard a sound uttered by an adult at least, except growling and snarling:† the Jaguar of S. America, on the contrary, is a very noisy beast, and, moreover, like the Tiger, he does not shun water, but even preys largely on that aquatic animal the Capybara, and likewise on fish.‡ The Pard is pre-emi-

* May not this be the *F. pardus* apud Temminck, as before remarked?

† Mr. Baker, mentioning the various sounds heard at night in the depths of a Ceylon jungle, notices "the low grating roar" of the Leopard.

‡ The following seems extraordinary food for any species of *FELIS*. In the notice of a honey-collecting Wasp of S. America, we read that "The Tiger [*i. e.* Jaguar, *FELIS ONCA*,] is the most powerful enemy the Wasps have to deal with; for he springs upon the well-stored nest, and, notwithstanding its height, very frequently succeeds in dashing it to the ground; he then shields himself

nently silent and stealthy, and will contrive to dodge and hide itself in places where it would seem impossible that a creature of its size could find concealment. I remember once, with three or four companions, beating over a small patch of very low scraggy bush-jungle, where we were assured most positively that one of these animals was concealed: we tried in vain for an hour or so to put him up, and thoroughly explored every portion of it. Next day the same party went again, minus myself (who had gone a dāk journey onward); and they were about giving up the search in despair, when the sneaking brute turned up at last, under circumstances which left little doubt that he had all along been cleverly dodging behind the party in quest of him! He was killed, after showing some fight, and clawing the face of one of his opponents, who got off better than might have been expected. With reference to the depredations of this beast, VERDERER remarks—"In some districts I am assured the Panthers are far more destructive than the Tigers; for at night they climb the *macháns* with the greatest facility, and carry off the people who are watching the grain."*

The Pard makes up by activity what he wants in force: as before remarked, he is much more agile than the Tiger, and climbs trees with facility; if possible, he is even more stealthy and cunning, and his voice is seldom heard: he is more destructive in proportion to his size than the Tiger; for, under favorable circumstances, he will kill numerous victims in succession, to suck their blood only: neither Lion nor Tiger, so far as I am aware, is ever guilty of this, but is satisfied with one victim at a time; it is the way, however, of most of the smaller Cats, and of various other of the minor *Carnivora*.

In Ceylon, remarks Mr. S. R. Baker,—“The depredations of Leopards among cattle are no inconsiderable causes of loss. At Newera Ellia hardly a week passes without some

in the thick foliage of the underwood from the stings of the enraged Wasps, who usually migrate elsewhere in quest of another home. The Tiger, then, unmolested, returns to the fallen and deserted nest, and devours the honey-combs: the scattered fragments of Wasps' nests, thus destroyed by the Feline and other ferocious inhabitants of the forest, are frequently “met with.” *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* XII (1843), p. 269.

* *B. S. M.* xx. (1242), 5. In a late number of the ‘*Natal Gazette*,’ the ravages of ‘Tigers’ (*i. e.* *Pards*) in the district are noticed:—“As many as nine were counted a few days back, a short distance from the town. Mr. R. Clarence has had an Ox destroyed by one of these fierce and voracious animals. Wolves” (*i. e.* Spotted Hyenas) “are also more than usually numerous at the present season.”—“The above paragraph,” it is continued, “was written for last week’s issue; since which time, a Kafir was attacked, killed, and partially eaten by a Tiger,” &c. &c. That as many as nine Leopards should be seen, to be counted, is the most extraordinary part of the above narrative.

casualty among the stock of different proprietors. Here the Leopards are particularly daring, and cases have frequently occurred where they have effected their entrance to a cattle-shed, by scratching a hole through the thatched roof. They then commit a wholesale slaughter among sheep and cattle. Sometimes, however, they catch a Tartar ! The native cattle are small, but very active, and the cows are particularly savage when the calf is with them." He proceeds to relate an instance of the kind, wherein a cow succeeded in disabling her assailant, inside of a cattle-shed !—

"The power of a Leopard," continues Mr. Baker, "is wonderful in proportion to his weight. I have seen a full-grown Bull with his neck broken by the Leopard who attacked it. It is the popular belief that the effect is produced by a blow of the paw. This is not the case : it is not simply the blow ; but it is the combination of the weight, the power, and momentum of the spring which renders the effect of a Leopard's attack so surprising. Few Leopards rush boldly to the attack like a Dog ; they stalk their game and advance crouchingly, making use of every object that will cover them, until they are within a few bounds of their prey. Then the immense power of muscle is displayed in the concentrated energy of the spring ; he flies through the air and settles on the throat, usually throwing his own body over the animal, while his teeth and claws are fixed on the neck ; this is the manner in which the spine of the animal is broken by a sudden spring, and not by a blow. The blow from the paw is nevertheless immensely powerful, and at one stroke will rip open a bullock like a knife ; but the after effects of the wound are still more to be dreaded than the force of the blow. There is a peculiar poison in the claw, which is highly dangerous. This is caused by the putrid flesh which they are constantly tearing, and which is apt to cause gangrene by inoculation.

"It is a prevalent idea that a Leopard will not eat putrid meat ; but that he forsakes a rotten carcase and seeks fresh prey. There is no doubt that a natural love of slaughter induces him to a constant search for prey ; but it has nothing to do with the daintiness of his appetite. A Leopard will eat any stinking offal that offers ; and I once had a melancholy proof of this." &c. &c. Then, as usual, comes the remark, that—" Leopards are particularly fond of stealing Dogs, and have frequently taken them from the very verandahs of the houses at Newera Ellia in the dusk of the evening. Two or three cases have occurred within the last

two years where they have actually sprung out upon Dogs 'accompanying their owners upon the high road in broad daylight.' A better account of the habits of this animal I have nowhere met with, so have quoted it thus freely. Mr. Baker has furthermore the merit of first discriminating in print the Chita from "the Panther or Leopard," both as inhabiting the highlands of Ceylon; whereas the existence of the true Chita in the island has of late years been denied, on particularly high and trustworthy authority,—the fact being, that both animals are there commonly designated by the name Chita, or 'Chetah' as Mr. Baker spells it.*

4. FELIS JUBATA, Schreber; *F. venatica*, H. Smith; *F. guttata*, Hermann. (Genus or sub-genus, *Cynailurus*, Wagler.) The Chita, or 'Hunting Leopard,' or 'Guepard' of the French; *Faadh* in Arabic: original *Πανθηρ* of the Greeks, and *Leopardus* of the Romans. This differs from all other Cats by having the claws incompletely retractile, and its general figure is exceedingly unlike that of any other species. It stands taller than the Pard, with much more slender limbs; the chest particularly deep, and the body much drawn in at the flanks: the head is small; the neck and shoulders are surmounted by a mass of lengthened hair; and the tail, which is as long as the body, instead of tapering, is gradually thicker to the end, having its terminal fourth or so much compressed, or higher than broad. Length to base of tail about $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is also about the height. General colour, fulyescent-cream or bright *nankin*, more or less deep, and dotted over with numerous round black spots, which do not group into *rosettes*, but have smaller spots interspersed among them; the lower-parts subdued white, and the face having a conspicuous black streak passing down obliquely from the corner of each eye; temples spotless, and the crown and cheeks somewhat obscurely speckled: ears short, round, black at base externally, the rest whitish: limbs spotted like the body; and the tail pretty much so, but having three or four black rings at tip, and the extreme tip always white;

* This gentleman's Natural History observations are excellent; and he is clearly not responsible for the horns placed upon his so-called 'Elk' in the plates designated 'The Last Plunge,' 'Phrenzy's Fall,' and 'The Elk's Leap'! His (*i. e.* the Cinghalese) 'Red Deer' is no other than the *Kakur*, *Muntjac*, or 'Jungle Sheep' of the Madrásis! Every sportsman should read Mr. Baker's admirable and particularly well-written work, which I feel exceeding pleasure in thus recommending. It is the production of an English gentleman, of brains, uncommon energy, and pluck unsurpassable: so what more need be said in its favour.

the compressed portion of the tail has a series of transversely oblong spots on each side, leaving the middle line clear of spots above, and this organ is white underneath. The hair of the belly is lengthened, with a shaggy, fringe-like appearance; and the fur generally is coarser and crisper to the feel than in other Felines: the nozzle is black; whereas in a Tiger it is pink, and in a Pard pinkish suffused with dusky. Pupils of the eye contracting circularly.

Such is the true Chita, by which name the Pard also is not unfrequently designated; the latter being commonly termed *Chita* or *Chita-bāgh* in Bengal. This animal inhabits all Africa, with Syria and Arabia, where it is much commoner than in India. According to Chesney, it is more numerous in Asia Minor than in Persia and Mesopotamia; he also notices its occurrence in Arabia, and in the vicinity of Aleppo.* Pallas traces it so far north as the Caspian Sea and the deserts of the Khirghiz? In India it is little generally known, except as a trained animal; yet all we see are captured in the country, and taken when adult, for the traders say that the cubs are useless for their purpose, at least until they have been accustomed to seize their own prey.

The chief supply of these animals in Upper India is from the Jeypur district. Mr. Hodgson, in his later catalogues, no longer mentions it among the species indigenous to Nepál.

According to Buchanan Hamilton—"The Chita may be found in most of the hilly parts of India; but, so far as I have yet learned," he adds, "it is nowhere very numerous excepting near Hydrabad [in the Dukhun]. It preys upon the smaller kinds of cattle and game, such as Sheep, Goats, Antelopes, and Hares. Mr. Ure, Surgeon at Hydrabad, gives me the following account of the natural habits of this animal:— Hunting Leopards are numerous near Hydrabad, and live in holes among the rocks on the hills, or rocks that are near to the plains which the Antelopes frequent. This animal feeds only once every third day [!]; and after devouring his prey he retires to his hole, where he sleeps for two days. On the morning of the third day he goes to a tree situate about three miles from his den, where, after scraping a hole in the ground, he relieves himself and then covers his excrement. After playing about the tree for some time, he goes to the nearest hill or rising ground, where he looks out for the Antelopes; and if the ground is not very favourable for his approaching

* Journal of Euphrates Expedition, i., 363, 442, 581.

them without being seen, he makes a circuit to the place where he thinks they will pass near; and if there is not grass enough to cover him, he scrapes up the earth all round, and lies flat, until they approach so near that by a few bounds he can seize on his prey. Except at the period when the female is in heat, they are never seen in pairs." This account is obviously derived from the Chita-catchers, whose occupation necessitates their becoming familiar with the natural habits of the creature.

"On a hunting party," continues Buchanan Hamilton, "the Chita is carried on a cart, hooded; and when the game is roused, the hood is taken off. The Chita then leaps down [sometimes on the *opposite* side to its prey] and pursues the Antelope. If the latter are near the cart, the Chita springs forward with a surprising velocity, perhaps exceeding that which any other quadruped possesses. This great velocity is not unlike the sudden spring by which the Tiger seizes its prey, but is often continued for three or four hundred yards. If within this distance the Chita does not seize his prey, he stops; but apparently more from anger and disappointment than fatigue, for his attitude is fierce, and he has been known immediately afterwards to pursue, with equal rapidity, another Antelope that happened to be passing. If the game is at too great a distance, when the Chita's eyes are uncovered, he in general gallops after it, until he approaches so near that he can seize it by a rapid spring. This gallop is as quick as the course of a well-mounted horseman. Sometimes, but rarely, the Chita endeavours to approach the game by stealth, and goes round a hill or rock, until he can come upon it by surprise. This account of their manner of hunting," continues Buchanan Hamilton, "I collected from the conversation of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley, who, while Commanding Officer at Seringapatam, kept five Chitas that formerly had belonged to Tippoo Sultan. With these five the General used in one day's sport to kill ten or eleven Antelopes."*

The hunting with Chitas "has often been described," writes Mr. Vigne; "but it requires strong epithets to give an idea of this creature's speed. When slipped from the cart, he first walks towards the Antelope with his tail straightened and slightly raised, the hackle on his shoulder erect, his head depressed, and his eyes intently fixed upon the poor animal who does not as yet perceive him. As the Antelope moves, he does the same, first, trotting, then cantering after him; and

* Dr. F. B. Hamilton's M.S.S.

when the prey starts off, the Chita makes a rush to which (at least I thought so) the speed of a race-horse was for the moment much inferior. The Chitas that bound or spring upon their prey, are not much esteemed, as they are too cunning ; *the good ones run it fairly down.* When we consider that no English greyhound ever yet, I believe, ran fairly into a doe Antelope, which is faster than the buck, some idea may be formed of the strides and velocity of an animal who usually closes up with her immediately, but fortunately cannot draw a second breath, and consequently, unless he strike the Antelope down at once, is instantly obliged to stop and give up the chase. He then walks about for three or four minutes in a towering passion, after which he submits to be again helped on the cart. He always singles out the biggest buck from the herd, and holds him by the throat until he is disabled, keeping one paw over the horns to prevent injury to himself. The doe he seizes in the same manner, but is careless of the position in which he may hold her."

When the Chita seizes its prey, which is always by the throat, it would hold on and suck the blood ; but the keeper soon runs up, throws the hood over the animal's eyes, and drags it off growling, while another man usually collects some of the blood in a wooden ladle, and thrusts it under the Chita's nose. It is customary to feed them from a wooden ladle, and rather a curious sight to see them fed. The keeper has some meat in a bag, a ball or handful of which he throws into the ladle, and the Chita takes it and immediately looks up with singularly intense earnestness into the man's face for more. A novice would suppose the latter to be in no slight danger. When hungry, they have a peculiar bleat-like mew, which is not loud for the size of the animal ; and they purr like the domestic Cat when pleased. I have seen several so tame that they might be handled by any stranger with impunity, which is the more remarkable, as they were grown animals when taken ;, but all do not become so good-natured, though their keepers manage them with surprising skill and the most perfect confidence imaginable. The attitudes of the Chita are remarkably picturesque, and often recal to mind the Egyptian Sphinx : most characteristic figures of it occur upon the Egyptian monuments.*

* There are proofs in the old Egyptian paintings that the Chita was used for the chase. In Habbakuk, Chapter 1, the following expression occurs in the

Major General Sykes, in his list of mammalia inhabiting the Dukhun, rightly considers the *FELIS JUBATA*, Schreber, and *F. venatica*, H. Smith, to be identical, "the specific differences adduced from the hair originating in domestication. The skin of the wild animal has a rough coat, in which the mane is marked, while tamed animals from the same part of the country are destitute of mane and have a smooth coat." Season, I believe, has more to do with this. I have compared an Indian specimen with one from S. Africa, without being able to detect the slightest distinction; but a particularly fine pair, now in my own possession, are regularly combed out and rubbed over with a wet cloth twice every day by their keeper, without eradicating the mane of either of them, this being conspicuously developed in both sexes.

That the true Chita inhabits Ceylon has been denied, upon high authority, of late years; but I find that its existence upon the island is distinctly and authoritatively asserted by S. W. Baker, Esq., in his excellent 'Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon', (1855, p. 114). This author remarks—"There are two distinct species of the Leopard in Ceylon, viz. the Chita and the Leopard or Panther. There have been many opinions on the subject; *but I have taken particular notice of the two animals*, and nothing can be more clear than the distinction. The Chita is much smaller than the Leopard, seldom exceeding seven feet from the nose to the end of the tail. He is covered with round black *spots* of the size of a shilling, and his weight rarely exceeds ninety pounds. The Leopard varies from eight to nine feet, and has been known to reach even ten feet. His body is covered with black *rings*, with a rich brown centre. His muzzle and legs are speckled with black spots, and his weight is from 110 to 170 pounds. There is little or no distinction between the Leopard and the Panther, the terms being synonymous. In Ceylon all Leopards are termed '*Chitas*'; which proceeds from the general ignorance of the presence of the two species." Elsewhere, he remarks, that "both Leopards and Chitas are frequently caught in Newera Ellia," in traps which he

vulgato—"Their horses are swifter than the Leopards;" and Harmer suggests, "that the figure here employed may have been more striking to the people, from their having witnessed the prodigious feats of Chitas used in the royal chase."

describes,—so that his evidence is clearly trustworthy as positive.*

Having now interpolated the Chita, in deference to his size and reputation, I proceed to resume the long series of Pardine Cats, which, in strict classification, should have immediately followed the true Pards; of which, indeed, the next species must assuredly be considered as one.

In these Pardine Cats, without exception (I suspect), the

*In that interesting and otherwise excellent work, 'Algeria, Past and Present,' &c., &c., by J. H. Blofeld, Esq. (1844), a profound contempt for Lindley Murray is exhibited occasionally, and a general ignorance of Natural History, only too prevalent among educated Englishmen. The animals of the country are indicated and more or less intelligibly described by their native names only in most cases, even in the instance of so well known a beast as the common Striped Hyæna, which is noticed as follows :—"The *Dubbah* is of the Badger kind, nearly the size of the Wolf, but has a flatter body, and naturally limps upon the hinder right leg: yet, notwithstanding this imperfection, the *Dubbah* is tolerably swift, and cannot be so easily run down by the hunters of those countries as the wild Boar. The neck of it is so remarkably stiff, that in looking behind, or snatching obliquely at any object, it is obliged, in the same manner as the Badger, the Hog, and the Crocodile, to move the whole body. It is of a buff or dun colour, inclining to be reddish, with some transverse streaks of a dark brown; while the hairs of the neck are about 8 inches long, which it can occasionally erect, notwithstanding they are much softer than the bristles of a Hog * * * * Next to the Lion and Panther," it is added, "the *Dubbah* is the fiercest of the wild beasts of Algeria: and from the characteristics of having long hair upon its neck like a mane, moving its neck with difficulty, and disturbing the graves of the dead, it may lay a greater claim to be the Hyæna of the ancients, than the Civet Cat, or the Badger, which are smaller animals, and not known in this country"? Why any doubt at all upon the matter?

Of *FELIS JUBATA*, the author remarks :—"The *Fraadh* agrees with the Leopard in being spotted, but differs in all other respects; for the skin is not only of a deeper colour (?), but also much coarser; neither is the animal of so fierce a nature. However the Arabs foolishly imagine it to be a spurious offspring between the Lion and the Leopards [i. e. the real *Leo-pardus* of the Romans, as suggested in No. II, p. 144]. It feeds upon carrion, sometimes upon roots and herbs [?], like the Jackal and the *Dubbah*, and must be in great necessity when it attacks a Sheep or a Goat."

Indeed! But what think you of the following, Abel East? "The *Kumrah*," we are told by Mr. Blofeld, "is a little serviceable beast of burthen, between an Ass and a Cow [!]. It is single-hoofed, like the Ass; but distinguished from it, in having a sleeker skin, with the tail and head similar to the mother's, but without horns." Well may we exclaim, Prodigious!

The animal inhabitants of Algeria are classed under the headings 'Domestic Animals,'—'Other Species,'—'Insects'—'Reptiles' (it being by no means clear that the author knew which was which),—then 'The Fish,'—and lastly, 'Birds.' "Among the crustaceous fish of Algeria is the Lobster"; and, of course, the "Orcha or Toothed Whale" is likewise a Fish,—also "the Locusta, commonly called the long Oyster," "the Echini, or sea-eggs," with sundry mollusks, &c., &c. All seem 'fish' that come out of water in Mr. Blofeld's estimation,—a definition that might apply to Scals and water-beetles! Yet, apart from its Natural History, is this work an excellent and instructive book of its kind; the historical portion of it in particular. It is amusing to read Mr. Blofeld's remark (p. 168), that "the distinction of animals was little known or attended to among the ancient Romans, when, according to an observation of Lipsius, they called the Lion a Bear, and the Panther a Rat of Africa"; just as Mr. Blofeld describes the '*Dubbah*' (or Hyæna) to be "of the Badger kind," &c. &c.

pupils of the eyes close circularly, not into a vertical line as in the domestic Cat and its more immediate affines : the ears are short and blunt, and mostly black, with a white medial spot, as in the Tiger ; in a few species only they are wholly black externally : and the tail is generally long and of uniform thickness, often reaching back when reflected to the occiput. The greater number are remarkable for the beauty of their markings, which in some are very difficult to describe intelligibly, and the more particularly as individuals of the same species are subject to much variation in sundry instances, which has led to an undue multiplication of the species, even to an extraordinary extent ; but, after long study of the group, I believe that all here described may be fully relied upon.

5. *FELIS UNCIA*, L. : *F. pardus*, Pallas ; *F. irbis*, Ehrenberg ; *F. tulliana*, Valenciennes ; *Uncia irbis*, Gray. The Ounce or 'Snow Leopard' ; *Thurwag* and *Burrall Hay* of the Himalayan mountaineers. Size and measure of an ordinary Pard, with extraordinarily thick tail, becoming more so towards its tip ; the fur dense and glossless, sinuous and floccose, or tending to adhere in locks ; 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length of pile, and towards the end of the tail fully $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; of a pale whitish-isabelline hue, inclining to yellowish, and whiter on the under-parts ; somewhat obscurely spotted over with dusky rings or rosettes on the sides, placed much more distantly apart than in the Pard, and best seen from a little distance ; on the crown and between the shoulders the spots are smaller, closer, and blacker : on the limbs they are large, round, and distinct ; and a few are thinly scattered over the belly : on the tail the spots are tolerably distinct, and tend to form two or three encircling rings at tip ; but the under-surface of the tail is white and almost spotless : on the croup, reaching to base of tail, is a median black line, with a traceable row of squarish rosettes on either side of it, bordered again by a line of the pale ground-hue ; ears small, whitish with black base and border ; and an irregular black line passing from below the eye round to the throat. Length of head and body about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and of tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet.*

* The above description was drawn up from two Tibetan skins ; and I subjoin that by M. Valenciennes of his *F. tulliana* from the vicinity of Smyrna :—" En le comparant à notre Panthère Algérienne (*FELIS PARDUS*), nous lui avons trouvé des caractères très-distinctifs. L'animal, aussi grand que nos plus grandes Panthères Africaines, a le pelage cendré au gris légèrement roussâtre, peu chargé de taches en larges roses ou cercles mal fermés sur les flancs ; sur les épaules et sur les cuisses

This well-marked species was long ago figured and excellently described by Buffon ; but its very existence was afterwards doubted, and even denied in M. Temminck's monograph of the genus. The British Museum, however, has long contained a fine stuffed specimen, which skin was received through Persia ; and M. M. Humboldt and Ehrenberg met with it on the Great Altai, where they describe it as the ' Altaic Panther,' *Felis irbis*, and mention its there preying on the Rein Deer, and its co-habitant the Tiger upon the Elk ! Of late years, many skins of it have reached India from beyond the snow, and the animal has occasionally been seen alive by our trans-Himalayan sportsmen. It may accordingly be inferred to inhabit the great mountain systems of Central Asia generally, where its abode would seem to be constantly near the snow, and it has not been observed on the cis-Himalayan side of the snowy ranges ; but it has lately turned up, very unexpectedly, in Asia Minor, where the specimen described by M. Valenciennes was killed by M. Tchihatcheff at Minfi—a village distant eight leagues from Smyrna, being doubtless a straggler from the high mountains of the interior, and probably killed during winter. For what little we know of the habits of this animal we are indebted to MOUNTAINEER ; and that little indicates as cunning and stealthy a creature as the Pard.

According to MOUNTAINEER, the Ounce is " found in the snowy ranges, on the grassy slopes below the snow, and in the higher forest of the valleys ; and it preys chiefly on *Burrul* and Musk Deer. It seldom approaches the villages, or preys on the cattle, except when the flocks are taken on to the distant hills for the summer season, when it occasionally kills a few sheep or goats."

I must be pardoned for quoting further from MOUNTAINEER'S notice of this little known animal, to render the present account of it as complete as possible :—" He is fortunate indeed," continues that excellent observer, " who, during months of shooting on the snowy ranges, gets even a sight of the *Burrul Hay* (or ' White Leopard,' as it is sometimes called). In several years, the summer and autumnal

elles sont un peu plus petites ; à partir du poignet ou du tarse, les taches deviennent des gros points noirs, que l'on retrouve sur la tête et un peu sur le cou. Les taches en rosettes arrondies se continuent sur le dos de la queue. Celle-ci, très caractéristique, est plus longue que le corps entier de l'animal ; le poil fin qui a recouvert s'allonge de plus en plus à mesure qu'il s'approche de l'extrémité, à sorte que le dernier tiers de la queue de cette Panthère est plus gros ou plus touffu que la racine."—*Comptes Rendus*, 1856, p. 1037.

months of which have been chiefly spent in the higher regions where it is found, I have only met with it three or four times, and succeeded in killing but one—a half-grown cub. As it roams about apparently as much by day as night, it is surprising and unaccountable how it evades and escapes observation; the more so as its principal resorts are on the slopes above the limits of forest, where there is little or nothing one would imagine sufficient to conceal it from sight: even the shepherds, who pass the whole of the summer months, year after year, in the region it inhabits, but seldom see one; and for upwards of a month together, for the last few years, I have been hunting every autumn in the forests below Gungutri, daily meeting with their tracks, both in the forest and grassy slopes above, without once getting a sight of the animal, a good specimen of which I much coveted. On the sands, a few miles below the glacier from which the river flows, their traces were always very numerous, so much so one would imagine they traversed along them almost daily; and Musk Deer or Burrul, the carcasses of which I often left when killed in remote places, if not devoured by Vultures, were almost sure to be found and eaten by Leopards [F. UNCIA.] Everywhere their traces were to be found, often as if one had passed only a few hours before; but still the animals were invisible. I imagine this species is more common on the northern slopes of the Himalayas, where the hills descend from the snow to the plain or valley of the Sutlej.”*

6. FELIS MACROCELOIDES, Hodgson: *F. macrocelis* of continental Asia, auctorum. *Pungmar* of the Lepchas, and *Zik* of the Bhotias, of Sikim. A most beautiful animal, which Dr. Gray considers to be distinct from *F. MACROCELI*s of Sumatra and Borneo, “on account of its smaller size and

* Dr. J. E. Gray has recently proposed “that the Ounces, or Tortoise-shell Tigers, as they have been called, should form a particular group of Cats, to which the name of UNCIA may be attached. They are easily characterized by the great length and thickness of their cylindrical or rather clavate tail [clavate in the Ounce only], and marbling of the colours on the fur. They are confined to Asia.

“1.—UNCIA IRBIS: *Felis ussua*, Schreber; *F. PARDUS* apud Pallas: Tibet [*i. e.* High Central Asia.]

“2.—UNCIA MACROCELIS: *Felis macrocelis*, Temminck, [*F. nebulosa*, H. Smith; *F. Diardii*, Cuvier.] Sumatra [and Borneo.]

“3.—UNCIA MACROCELOIDES: *F. macroceloides*, Hodgson. India [High mountains of Northern].

“4.—UNCIA MARMORATA: *Felis marmorata*, Martin: *F. Diardii* apud Jardine. Penang [*i. e.* Malayan peninsula.]

“5.—UNCIA CHARLTONI: *Felis Charltoni*, Gray, *passim*. [S. E.] Himalaya.”

For my own part, I prefer to regard the Ounce as a Pard, and can see no occasion to detach the others from a division PARDUS.

some difference in the markings." Of the latter, a specimen is figured in Griffith's English edition of Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom', as "the 'Clouded Tiger,' *F. nebulosa*, A. Smith," under which name it was many years ago exhibited at Exeter Change, London; and the animal is described to have been fully as large as the Jaguar. Indeed, one would suppose that a much smaller species could scarcely be referred to in the alleged "Tiger-hunts" we read of in Borneo! On the other hand, the relative size and appearance of the Bornean specimen figured by Dr. S. Müller in pl. 51 of his volume on 'Land-en Volkenkunde,' accord rather with our present species; and I am not at all satisfied as yet of the propriety of the separation. The 'Pungmar' is scarcely a third of the size and weight of a large Pard; but has fuller fur and a proportionally longer tail, that can be reflected back to the ears; tail of uniform thickness, and decidedly not clavate at the extremity, as in the Ounce; but in general distinctly tapering a little at the extreme end. Length of the finest specimens about 3 feet, and tail 2 feet 4 inches: height of the back about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. The upper canine-teeth are remarkably elongated. Ground-hue of the fur, in some, a clear pale fulvous; in others, a cat-grey, without a tinge of fulvous; the markings exceedingly beautiful, but most difficult to describe. Ears posteriorly black, without the white central spot usual in the genus. Forehead speckled with black; the cheeks pale, with two black stripes beneath the eye (usual in the genus), another bordering the mouth, another and broken band crossing the throat, and another broken band crossing the chest: large round black spots on the belly and limbs; the ground-hue of the belly white, more or less subdued. On the nape are three or four black stripes, *i. e.*, the medial, which does not reach down to the shoulder, is commonly split into two; while the outer spread externally upon the shoulders and terminate abruptly, having a pale centre where broadest: another black stripe passes down from behind the ear. The body-markings consist of great cloud-like patches, larger and more angulated on the fore-half of the body, and gradually smaller to the rear; one or two on the shoulder being much elongated transversely: these patches, in general, have a broad black hind-border, and comparatively slight anterior border (which is sometimes even wanting); and generally a confusedly speckled interior, which in some specimens resolves into defined black specks: the interspace of pale ground-hue between the patches is more or less broad in different specimens, but commonly very narrow,

appearing like veins of marble meandering around the patches: on the croup, and sometimes all along the back from the shoulder, is a more or less interrupted black streak, which generally splits into two towards the tail; the last being irregularly striped and spotted for the first half, and ringed for the remainder. A minuter description can scarcely be ventured upon, on account of the variation of different specimens, and often, to a certain extent, even of the two sides of the same animal; but the general character of the markings is always the same, and once seen is not likely to be forgotten.

The foregoing description was drawn up from four beautiful skins—two of which have been mounted as stuffed specimens; and three of them were received from Darjeeling, and the fourth from the Yá-ma-doung mountains, which separate Arakan from Pegu. The last, and one of the Sikim skins, have a fulvous ground-hue, while that of the two others is grey. Two living young, about half-grown or nearly so, were in Calcutta some time ago, brought from Upper Asám; and I have been assured, on good authority, that this identical species is not rare in the northern parts of China. Mr. Hodgson mentions having “several skins procured in the Cachár of Nipal, in Sikim, and from Digurchi in Tibet. This animal,” he adds, “is most fierce and destructive among the flocks.” Major Tickell informs us that “the Lepchas describe it as an uncommonly fierce and wary animal, difficult to approach, and dangerous to attack, from its invariably turning on its assailant when wounded. It is a rarer animal than the *Sejjiah* or Leopard; but it is to be found in the valleys lying north of Darjeeling, in dense jungle, chiefly by the banks of rivers; the Rungit, Rungnu, &c., affecting low places in preference to mountain-tops. It approaches the villages of the Bhotias and Lepchas sometimes, and kills Goats, Pigs, &c.: of its predilection for poultry, nothing is said by them; and of its propensity to climb trees, I could gather nothing satisfactory. The Lepchas affirm that it has been seen on trees, but that it ascends them *in play* and not to seek food. Indeed, the notion of such a large animal catching birds on trees, appears ridiculous.”*

I am not quite so sure of that. From what I saw of the two nearly half-grown cubs in Calcutta, I should infer that it is one of the most pre-eminently arboreal of Cats, and

* *Journ. As. Soc.* xii. p. 16.

about the most agile and graceful in its movements,—an inveterate climber, waving its long and most flexible tail as a balancer. When we come to know more of the habits of this species, I feel assured that it will prove to be mainly a forester, surpassed in dexterity by none of its tribe in catching its prey upon trees. Even since this was written, I have learned that a pair took up their abode in a large tree within the compound of the Superintendent at Darjeeling, and committed ravages at night among the poultry. The two cubs referred to were presented to the Queen, and by Her Majesty to the Zoological Society, in whose menagerie they should still be.* On their transfer to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, an excellent wood-cut of the pair was published in the 'Illustrated London News.†

* One of them is dead, as I have since heard; and the other was doing well a few months ago.

† Mr. Hugh Low, in his work on Sarawak, remarks—"Though the Tiger itself is a stranger to the Island [of Borneo], a kind of Panther (*FELIS MACROCELI*) exists; but it is not of a sanguinary disposition [how, then does it live?], nor does its size render it dangerous. In appearance it is very similar to the hunting Cheeta of India [not at all so!] Many species of Cat," it is added, "amongst them the Tiger-cat [meaning *F. BENGALENSIS*, v. *minuta*, &c.], are found [i. e. of small *Carnivora*]. Two or three kinds of Otters, the Civet-cat, and the Pole-cat [meaning the *PARADOXURUS* genus], are common. The Sloth is also known by the name of *ka-malasan*, a word having the same signification as our term, which is, perhaps, but a translation of the Malayan one." The *NYCTICEBUS TARDIGRADUS*, or 'Slow-paced Loris,' is meant; being a widely different animal from the Sloths (*BRADYPUS*) of S. America. In Bengal, too, the *NYCTICEBUS*, or *Shirindi Billi* (i. e. 'Bashful Cat'), is currently termed 'Sloth' by Anglo-Indians; and hence Dr. Helfer tells us (*Journ. As. Soc.* VIII, 859), that—"Of the *Eidentata* [!], the little *BRADYPUS* [!] has been caught" in the Tenasserim provinces! Thus are mistakes developed: *ne sutor ultra crepidam*! Mr Low goes on to inform us that—"The Great Anteater (*MANIS*), called by the Malays *Ping-goling*, * * * is also to be found" in Borneo,—the name 'Great Anteater' being generally reserved for the *MYRMECOPHAGA SUBATA* of S. America. Next, that—"Many kinds of Lemurs [!] are seen in the woods. Some of the flying ones (particularly a long-tailed species of *PTEROMYS*, with very rich brown fur of a fine texture,) are very rare in Europe, and others are unknown to zoologists. Squirrels are very numerous," &c.: *ergo*, Mr. Low's 'Lemurs' are not *Squirrels*; though *PTEROMYS* is the name for a genus of so-called 'Flying Squirrels,'—not for the so-called 'Flying Lemurs' (*GALEOPHITHICUS*). Three *Lemurine* animals only are known in Borneo, viz. *NYCTICEBUS TARDIGRADUS*, *TARSUS SPECTRUM*, and *GALEOPHITHICUS VARIEGATUS* (v. *volans*); and three only of true Cats, viz. *FELIS MACROCELI*, *F. BENGALENSIS*, and *F. PLYNCEPS*. Mr. Low further assures us, that "Monkeys are found in infinito [!] variety: the true Orang-utan is found in no other country." Yes, it likewise inhabits Sumatra! And Mr. Low notices the fact of a wounded Orang-utan managing to kill a Bear, of the small Malayan species (*URSUS MALAYENSIS*).^{*} Passing on to the reptiles, he tells us that—"The Crested Cobra of India is found here, and is called by the natives *Ular tadong*; but I think," he adds, "that *Tudong* is a generic name, applied to many of the venomous ones; and the beautiful but deadly [!] *Tudong matahiri*, or the 'Sun-snake' (*TORTRIX*), and the *Tudong Chinchin mas* or 'Golden-ringed Viper' [!] (*DIPSOSAURUS DENDROPHILA*)," &c. Now it happens that both *TORTRIX* and *DIPSOSAURUS* are *non-venomous* genera! Pity that such very careless writing should disfigure a work, otherwise so good and commendable of its kind; but, as before remarked, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*! The lists at the end of the book, supplied by officers of the British Museum, suffice to indicate the genera and species really intended by Mr. Low; though but imperfectly to the uninitiated.

The two following species are diminutives of the last :—

6. *FELIS CHARLTONI*, Gray. This is a rare species, about which little is known. Dr. Gray's description of it is brief enough, in all conscience. All that he tells us about it is, that—"This species is very like *F. MARMORATA*, but brighter, and the dark spots rather differently disposed: from Darjeeling."* Of what use is such a description to those who do not happen to know *F. MARMORATA*? Last year Dr. Horsfield published a notice of some new or little known species of mammalia presented to the India House museum by Mr. B. H. Hodgson. Among them is a specimen of our present animal; respecting which Dr. Horsfield remarks—"This is yet a very rare species in collections. Besides the original specimen discovered by Colonel Charleton, none is enumerated in catalogues of Natural History. It is from the higher regions."

In the museum of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, there is an injured skin of this animal from Upper Asám, where probably it is less rare than in Sikim. Length exceeding 2 feet, and tail not much under; the paws distinctly larger than in *F. MARMORATA*. The colouring is most difficult to describe. A more reddish or fulvous hue prevails than in *F. MARMORATA*, passing into bright rusty on the head; and the belly is conspicuously white, with large reddish-fuscous spots. The body-markings are more like those of some specimens of *F. MACROCELOIDES*; but are comparatively indistinct, with the pale marbling developed into two or three broad and conspicuous zig-zag streaks on each side, having an obliquely transverse direction; while another vein of the same passes along either side of the croup, above which is a row of *ocelli* running more or less into each other: limbs covered with large round black spots, which are continued well up into the haunch. Tail confusedly mottled with a dull dusky hue upon a dingy whitish ground, and distinctly tapered at the extremity. So far as I can make out, the ears have no white central spot, as in *F. MARMORATA*; in which respect this species would resemble *F. MACROCELOIDES*: but the ears of the specimen under examination are too

His namesake, Col. Low, alluded to "Opossums" in Province Wellesley; meaning probably the *GYMNURA RAFFLESII*, which is not a *marsupial* animal, but belongs to Cuvier's order *INSECTIVORA*; and Dr. Helfer's vague reference to "*MARSUPIALIA*" in the Tenasserim Provinces may indicate the same curious animal. He, at least, should have known better than to fall into such monstrous blunders!

* *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* xviii (1846), p. 211.

much injured to enable me to state this positively. The more conspicuous differences from *F. MARMORATA* consist in its larger size, more fulvescent general coloring, the more purely white under-parts, the larger pattern of the body-markings, which are intermediate to those of *F. MARMORATA* and *F. MACROCELOIDES*; and, lastly, the more dully coloured tail, which tapers at its extreme tip: but a good series of each require to be compared, before such differences as may exist between the two species can be pointed out satisfactorily.

8. *FELIS MARMORATA*, Martin: *F. Diardii*, Fischér, apud Schinz, and of Jardine, *Nat. Libr. (Felinæ*, pl. XXI and pl. XXII—not good): *Rimau Dáyan* of the Malays of the peninsula. Size of a domestic Cat, but with stouter limbs, and a much longer and thicker tail, of uniform thickness throughout, and reaching back to the occiput when reflected. The upper canines not remarkably elongated, as in *F. MACROCELOIDES*. Ears rather small and obtusely angulated, with a conspicuous white spot on their hinder surface. The markings are of the same type as in the two preceding species; but are more confused, and altogether defy minute description, the more especially as they vary so much in different individuals; but the effect is always pleasing, and the marbled appearance more complete than in any other species: tortuous veins of black and of dingy fulvescent-white enclosing more or less perfectly the irregular patches of more or less fulvescent greyish-brown; and often there is a broad black streak on the back, more or less broken into spots, and dividing into two towards the tail, set off by a considerable whitish border: a stripe of black arises from above each eye, and is continued on to the nape or even shoulder, broadening posteriorly: on the limbs the spots are always round and distinct. The under-parts are of a much subdued whitish hue, tinged on the breast and limbs with fulvous-yellow, with round black spots on the belly, and a series of five or six black bands, more or less broken into spots, on the throat, fore-neck, and breast. Tail densely studded with well-defined black spots, sometimes running into each other, throughout its whole length, at least on its upper and lateral surfaces. The lateral patches of the body are conspicuously of a smaller pattern than in *F. CHAMPTONI*.

This little Cat can never be the species described by Cuvier in his *Ossements Fossiles*, by the name *F. Diardii*, from a skin and a drawing sent to him from Jáva by M. M. Diard and Duvaucel. "Size of the Ocelot; the head 6 inches

in length, body $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and tail 2 feet 4 inches ; height, about 18 inches." The description clearly indicates *F. MACROCELIS*, and the habitat would be Sumátra rather than Jáva. Dr. Cantor, in his paper on the mammalia inhabiting the Malayan peninsula, remarks of *F. MARMORATA*, that "the adult exceeds the size given in the original description : a female measured from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, 2 feet $0\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; the tail, 1 foot 9 inches." In the larger of two specimens before me, both adults (as may be inferred from their dentition), and selected as the finest of several, the tail does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot, with the rest in proportion ; and this seems to have been a male animal." Dr. Cantor adds—"The ground-colour varies from rusty-grey, or fulvous, to grey, and the black markings are scarcely alike in any two individuals, nor is the tip of the tail constantly black. The species is numerous." Skins of it occur usually in the collections brought from Penang or Malacca ; but it does not appear to have been hitherto met with out of the Malayan peninsula. I have seen no account of its particular habits, which, however, are indicated as highly arboreal by its Malayan name.

9. *FELIS OGILBII*, Hodgson, *Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist.* VIII, 44 : *nec F. Ogilbii*, Schinz, founded on *F. servalina*, Ogilby, which Dr. Gray refers to his *F. NEGLECTA* (or *Leopardus neglectus*, an African species). "A small wild Cat, of a deep sordid-fulvous ground-colour, covered throughout and uniformly with numerous small black marks of a round or somewhat elongate form. Aspect and size of the domestic Cat, but with longer and more cylindric tail, equal to the body and neck. Length of the animal, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; of tail with hair, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; of tail only, 14 inches ; of ears, from the crown of the head, 2 inches ; and of head to occiput, 4 inches."

"Inhabits the woods of Sikim." I have never seen this animal, and am unaware that a specimen of it exists in any collection.

10. *FELIS BENGALENSIS*, Desmarest, after Pennant ; *F. undata*, Desmarest ; *F. javanensis* et *F. sumatrana*, Horsfield ; *F. minuta*, Temminck ; *F. torquata*, F. Cuvier ; *F. nipalensis*, Vigors ; *F. waguti*, Elliot ; *F. pardosbrousi*, Hodgson ; *F. undulata*, Schinz ; *F. (vel Leopardus) Elliotti*, Horsfieldi, *inconspicua*, *chinensis*, (?), and *Reevesii* (?) Gray ; *F. Diardii* apud Griffith : *Bán Bérál*, Beng : commonly known as

the 'Leopard Cat.' The varieties of this very handsome little Cat are endless, and nominal species may be made of it *ad libitum*, if not rather *usque ad nauseam*; but the futility of the attempt is seen on examination of the superb series of stuffed specimens preserved in the Calcutta museum.* Size of the domestic Cat, with moderately thick untapering tail, which, when reflected, scarcely reaches beyond the middle of the back. In general, the ground-hue is pale fulvous, with under-parts of the purest white, richly marked with deep black; black lines on the crown and nape, angular spots on the body, wholly or partially black, or *en rosette* with deeper fulvous within, and round black spots on the limbs and tail; sometimes the body-markings unite more or less into longitudinal streaks, and rarely a marbled appearance is assumed on the upper parts, to a very remarkable extent in one specimen in the collection referred to. Sometimes the ground-hue passes into brownish-grey, with the body-markings small and approximating those of *F. CELIDOGASTER*: and specimens from a considerable elevation are mostly pale, with longer fur and consequently thicker tail. Those from the peninsula of India (*F. wagati*, Elliot, *Leopardus Elliotti*, Gray,†) seem to run very bright, with the body-markings rounder and tending less to pass into lines; and those from the Malayan peninsula (*F. javanensis*, Horsfield,) often approximate *F. CELIDOGASTER* both in colouring and markings: but a good series of specimens from any locality will show that all the varieties resolve into one species, the prettiest and most lively-coloured of our small wild Cats.‡

* An example remarkable for deviating from the usual coloration is apt to be preserved, for that very reason, when a specimen of the ordinary appearance is passed over; and thus these *varieties* accumulate in museums, as has before been remarked, and each is erroneously supposed to be characteristic of the race inhabiting the particular country it came from: whereas, it would generally be found difficult to match the specimen in that or any other locality. The variation in the present species is so considerable, that it is only upon comparison of very numerous skins, exhibiting the grades of that variation, the intermediate links from one variety to another, that the actual fact becomes apparent of the more dissimilar among them not illustrating or representing different species. Without such opportunity of extensive comparison, and trusting to descriptions which apply correctly to the specimens from which they were drawn up, but only very partially or imperfectly to others (which were consequently deemed to appertain to distinct species, and named accordingly), authors have made a precious mess of the synonymy of one of the commonest and most extensively distributed of our small wild Cats.

† Dr. Gray refers the *Wagati* Cat to *F. CELIDOGASTER*; but Mr. Elliot presented me with a living specimen as his *Wagati*, which is now before me, stuffed, and appertains to the present species.

‡ Ceux qui veulent décrire les Chats sur des individus isolés, seront sans cesse exposés à multiplier les espèces. Il faut avoir vu un très-grand nombre de dépouil-

The original description by Pennant is as good as any, and applies to an average specimen. "Rather less than a common [English] Cat, and more elegantly made, with [chiefly] white whiskers, and [moderately] large ears, which are dusky, with a white spot in the middle of the outside : between each eye and the nose a white line, and beneath each eye another. Colour of the head, upper jaw, sides of the neck, and of the back and sides of the body, a beautiful pale yellowish-brown, the head and face striped downward with black ; along the back are three rows of short stripes of the same colour pointing towards the tail ; behind each shoulder, to the belly, is a black line ; chin and throat white, surrounded with a semi-circle of black ; breast, belly, and inside of the limbs, white ; and the spots on those parts, the legs, and rump, round : tail [moderately] long, full of hair, and annulated with black,"—more or less so, towards the tip, occasionally, but better described as spotted above and along its sides.

"Mr Lee, of Hammersmith, in whose possession the remains of this animal are," continues Pennant, "assured me that it swam on board a ship on the coast of Bengal ; that after it was brought to England, it coupled with the female tame Cats, which twice produced young. I saw one of the offspring, which was marked in the same manner as the male parent, but the ground-colour was cinereous.* It had as little fear of water as its sire, for it would plunge into a vessel of water nearly two feet deep, and bring up the bit of meat flung in by way of inducement. It was a far better mouser than the tame Cat, and in a little time cleared Mr. Lee's magazine of seeds of the swarms of Rats that infested it."

One that broke loose from my possession killed a large Chinese gander (ANSER CYGNOIDES), and devoured the flesh of its breast.

A specimen, shot near the Light-house at Saugor Point, was exhibited some time ago at a meeting of the Asiatic Society,† to the surprise of a well-known naturalist who happened to be present, and who had previously doubted the existence of the species in Lower Bengal, notwithstanding the foregoing account by Pennant. It seems to keep chiefly to the forests

les, et s'être a donné à des recherches et à des comparaisons souvent renouvelées, pour émettre une opinion sur la différence spécifique de ces animaux, si difficiles de distinguer les uns des autres."—*Temminck*.

* May not some of the synonyms of this animal refer to hybrids of the kind ? —*F. nepalensis*, Vigors, for example ?

† *Journ. As. Soc.* XXIII, 217.

and away from cultivation ; and I have never known it to occur in the vicinity of Calcutta : but it abounds every-where in the hills of Northern India, and in Asám, Sylhet, Tippera, Arakan, the Tenasserim provinces, Malayan peninsula, Sumátra, Jáva, and Borneo ; but in the southern parts of India it seems to be rare, and has not been observed in Ceylon. In the Himaláya it is very common ; and Mr. Hodgson, in his notice of the mammals of Tibet, states that he possesses “ one skin brought from beyond the snow, where, however, the species is much rarer than in the cisalpine forests.” I further suspect that the *Leopardus chinensis* and *L. Reevesii* of Dr. Gray are merely slight varieties of this same species from China : in which case it would take a very wide range over S. E. Asia and its archipelago, with a range of climate also as extraordinary as that of the Tiger, and perhaps also *F. MACROCELIS* (vel ? *MACROCELOIDES*) ! An animal so common as this appears to be in the Indo-Chinese countries, and inhabiting at every elevation where there are forests, may well pass on to the southern provinces of China, of the *fauna* of which so little is accurately known.

In Jáva its habits are thus described by Dr. Horsfield, and the description will apply elsewhere :—“ This animal is found in large forests in every part of the island. It forms a retreat in hollow trees, where it remains concealed during the day : at night it ranges about in quest of food, and often visits the villages on the skirts of the forests, committing depredations among the hen-roosts. It feeds chiefly on fowls, other birds, and small quadrupeds ; but in case of necessity it also devours carrion. This animal,” he continues, “ is perfectly untameable ; its natural fierceness is never subdued by confinement.” I have had many in captivity, none of which ever showed a disposition to become tame and confiding ; even though but half-grown when they came into my possession ; but I have never had a small kitten to begin with. In captivity, it never paces its cage for exercise, during the day-time at least, as the larger species of the genus do habitually ; but constantly remains crouched in a corner, though awake and vigilant. Mr. Elliot describes his *Wagati* Cat to be “ very fierce,—living in trees in the thick forests, and preying on birds and small quadrupeds. A *shikári* declared that it drops on larger animals, and even on Deer, and eats its way into the neck ; that the animal in vain endeavours to roll or shake it off, and at last is destroyed.”* The same habit has been imputed

* ‘ Madras Journal of Literature and Science,’ X, 108.

to the Wolverine (*GULO ARCTICUS*) of northern regions; but does not seem to be well authenticated. The habits of *F. torquata* apud Sykes would seem to be peculiar. He terms it the *Lhan Rahu Manjur*, or lesser wild Cat, of the Mahrattas, a specimen of which would be very acceptable, to verify or not the determination of the species. "This animal," he says, "is a pest, from the damage it does in poultry-yards, in Dukhun. It inhabits the grass-roofs of houses and thick hedges, and obscure places of our cantonments, shunning the face of man and the light; but is constantly on the alert at night."

11. *FELIS CELIDOGASTER*, Temminck, apud Gray; *F. viverrina*, Bennet; *F. viverriceps*, Hodgson; *F. himalayana*, Warwick; *F. bengalensis* apud Buchanan Hamilton. 'Tiger Cat' of Lower Bengal: *Máthh Bagrûl* of the Bengalis, *i. e.* 'Fish Tigerlet,' or 'Fishing Tiger-cat,' a name very expressive of its habits; also *Bágh Das'ha*, Beng. A powerful species for its size, which is about that of an English Fox, or of the Ocelot (*FELIS PARDALIS*) of the Brazils: a large male measuring 2½ feet to base of tail, with considerable weight of body (17 lbs. apud Hodgson); the tail under a foot, reaching but to the hock-joint when the leg is stretched out, tapering and thinnish: height about 16 inches. Ears rather small and blunt. Pupils of the eye circular. Fur glossless, somewhat coarse for a *FELIS*, of a cat-grey colour, inclining more or less to tawny in some specimens, and marked like some examples of *F. BENGALENSIS*; but the black spots smaller and more numerous than usual in that animal, and tending to run in longitudinal lines, more or less broken or coalescing, but never ocellate: on the crown and nape, the lines are continuous and sub-regular; a whitish streak passing backward from each side of the nose, between the eyes, becomes then of the duller ground-hue of the body, and is continued back to the shoulder or beyond, being flanked on either side by a narrower black streak; cheeks also white, with the two generic black stripes, and another crossing the throat. Whiskers mostly white. Ears black, with the greyish-white central spot usual in the genus. Lower-parts dull white, the chest banded and the belly spotted with black; and tail generally ringed with black, though sometimes there are spots only.

The skull of this animal is remarkable for the attenuation of the nasal bones, whence a narrowness of visage, which has suggested the names *viverrina* and *viverriceps*, as applied to the species; besides which, the colouring and the body-mark-

ings bear some resemblance to those of a common small Civettine animal of this country, the *VIVERRICULA MALACCENSIS*; as do those of *F. BENGALENSIS* to the *GENETTA AFRA*, or Barbary Genet. The entire skeleton is strictly *Pardine*, as compared to the *Lyncine* type, to which the *Chaus* and other species affined to the domestic Cat approximate; only the tail is short for a *Pardine* Cat, and consists of but seventeen vertebræ. In old animals of this species, the orbital rings of the skull are complete, as in a *Mungoose*.

This is a very common species in Lower Bengal, and is found pretty generally over the country, in S. India, and in Ceylon; inhabiting low watery situations chiefly. It abounds in the *tawai* or marshy region at the foot of the Himaláya, but never ascends the hills; and some time ago I received a fine living specimen from Maulmein, presented to me as a Tiger cub! Buchanan Hamilton mistook it for *F. BENGALENSIS*; and his account of its habits has accordingly been transferred to that species, to which it does not apply: and therefore Dr. Horsfield inferred the distinctness of his *F. javanensis*! Dr. B. Hamilton remarks, that—"In the neighbourhood of Calcutta this animal would seem to be very common, as I find no difficulty in procuring one whenever I desire.* The name given to it by the Bengális near Calcutta signifies that it is an animal which resembles a Tiger and lives upon fish. It frequents reeds near the water, and besides fish, preys upon snails [*AMPULLARIA*], mussels [*UNIO*], and birds. It is a fierce untameable creature, remarkably beautiful, but which has a very disagreeable smell." I have not remarked the latter, though I have had several big toms quite tame, and have even found this to be a particularly tameable species. Moreover in beauty it must yield the palm altogether to *F. BENGALENSIS*. Many years ago there was a fine male in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, which I have often handled, and have even had on my lap: this was ticketed "*Himaláyan Cat*," and now figures as *F. himalayana* in the British Museum; about as inappropriate a name as could be devised for it. I remember the animal quite well; and there is a bad figure of it in the volume on *Felina*, in Sir W. Jardine's 'Naturalist's Library'; not so bad, however, but that I think the species is readily identifiable. The name *CELEDOGASTER* (i. e., 'spotted belly,' a name applicable to most of the genus), was applied to a skin that was formerly in Bullock's

* He would have found great difficulty in procuring the genuine *F. BENGALENSIS*.

celebrated museum, and the origin of which was uncertain: at the sale of that museum the skin in question was purchased for M. Temminck, who describes it in his monograph of the genus. Dr. Gray refers to this species the *F. CHALYBEATA*, H. Smith, of Griffith's English edition of the 'Régne Animal'; but this I think to be most improbable, even from the length of tail as represented in the figure.

A newly caught male of this species had the audacity to kill a tame young Leopardess of mine, of about double his size. I had nowhere to put the former, so partitioned off a good-sized cage, in which the Leopardess was kept. The partition, however, was not strong enough; and during the night the *F. CELIDOGASTER* managed to break through it, and killed but did not eat his unfortunate neighbour. This Leopardess cub was about as savage as she could well be when she first came into my possession; but tamed down wonderfully soon, till finally I would sometimes let her loose into a room, and could put her back without any trouble: for she allowed herself to be pulled about with perfect impunity.

12. *FELIS MURMENSIS*, Hodgson. Length of a fine male, 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches from nose to base of tail; of tail, 19 inches; height at shoulder, 1 foot 5 inches; length of ears, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. "The whole of the upper-parts of the animal (except the ears, the tip of the tail, and the marks on the face,) are of an uniform rich deep brown-red or bay; the ears and tip of the tail above are black, and the markings of the face pale buff, edged with black. The under-surface is generally of the same colour as the upper, but considerably paler, the neck alone being nearly as dark below as above. The insides of the fore-limbs are paler than those of the hinder, being whitish-buff, and are, moreover, marked with several transverse dusky bars; the paws are dusky, freckled with grey: the upper lip pale buff, with three parallel rows of black dots: the moustaches black at the base and whitish-buff at the tip; the lower lip and chin white, as is also the inferior surface of the tip of the tail: the insides of the ears are of the same colour with the under-surface generally, but paler or buff. The markings of the face require to be particularly described. There are three principal marks on each side of the head,—one above the eye and two behind the gape; their general form is linear, and their general direction longitudinal; but the lines are not regular, neither is their direction strictly lengthwise, the two proceeding from behind the gape almost to the angle of the jaw, though in general nearly parallel to each other,

tending to approximate behind; and one above either eye being rather arched above the middle of the orbit. From the latter lines, also, two shorter lines are given off obliquely as they approach the openings of the ears. The middle and larger portion of all these marks is whitish-buff; the marginal portion surrounding them entirely is black.

"Body long and compressed: the legs short and not remarkably stout: crown flattened: the ears short and wide, and well lined within, erect, rounded, and without tuft at tip. Tail long, rounded, well and uniformly covered with fur, and slightly tapering at its extremity; moustaches large and very stout. The expression of the face is devoid of ferocity, and agreeable, approaching that of the domestic Cat; eyes of a freckled greenish hue, and the nose fleshy-white."*

I have no specimen of this Cat to describe from; but have seen two or three skins brought down from Darjeeling, and, unless greatly mistaken, have also seen the same species in a collection made at Malacca. The Rev. J. Mason indicates a "Tiger-Cat" in the Tenasserim Provinces, "which the Karens call the '*Fire-Tiger*' from the colour of its skin, which is of an uniform red." Mr. Hodgson describes it to inhabit the central hilly parts of Nepâl; and has recently discovered "a very beautiful variety, of a saturate brown or black colour," of which several specimens have been transmitted to the India House. "In size and external character it agrees exactly with the brown-red or bay species, first described in the '*Proceedings of the Zoological Society*.' The lateral marks on the cheeks, forehead, and thighs, are the same, and also a slight whitish discoloration at the tip of the tail. It is a very beautiful variety." Mr. Hodgson's first specimen "was caught in a tree by some hunters in the midst of an exceedingly dense forest. Though only just taken, it bore confinement very tranquilly, and gave evident signs of a tractable disposition; but manifested high courage, for the approach of a huge Bhotia Dog to its cage excited in it symptoms of wrath only, none of fear." It is a rare species in collections.

13. *FELIS TEMMINCKII*, Vigors. A good deal like the preceding species, but much smaller. Length from nose to base of tail, 19 inches, and of tail, 12½ inches. "Entirely reddish-brown, the lower-parts white; from each eye a

* Somewhat abridged from Mr. Hodgson's elaborate description in the '*Proceedings of the Zoological Society*' for 1834, pp. 10 and 11.

grey line runs to the occiput, gradually increasing in breadth ; cheeks streaked with reddish-brown." From Sumátra ; and perhaps the Malacca species noticed in the description of *F. MURMENSIS* : but, to the best of my recollection, the latter was considerably larger.

14. *FELIS PLANICEPS*, Vigors. Another little Malayan Cat, of the same particular group as the last two, with short rounded ears, having the Pardine white mark, and a short tail of variable length. "In none of the Malayan wild Cats," remarks Dr. Cantor, "is the tail more variable. In a male, measuring from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the tail (consisting of twelve gradually diminishing vertebræ) measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; in another, 23 inches from nose to base of tail, the latter organ measuring two inches consisted of four slightly decreasing vertebræ, the last one of which was broad, flattened, and rounded at the posterior extremity." In a stuffed female in the Calcutta museum, the length of which is about 19 inches, the tail measures 5 inches ; height at the shoulder, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; ears, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, and all but naked within. Colour of the face, cinnamon, passing to deep bay on the crown, nape, and between the shoulders, and along the median line of the back where mixed with blackish ; sides and body generally, darker, inclining to fuscous, and grizzled with whitish tips to the fur : limbs obscurely banded, and haunch very obscurely spotted, with reddish-dusky : tail uniformly fuscous-brown, slightly grizzled, and a little paler underneath. Throat and breast dull white, with two or three ferruginous cross-bands, more or less perfect ; belly whitish with rather large dark spots ; a white streak bordering the nose on either side, and becoming obsolete on the crown : lips and cheeks also white, with two dark rufous stripes on the latter : ears blackish at base and tip, with rufous-white medial patch : the markings of the inner side of the limbs blacker and more distinct.

A somewhat rare species in the Malayan peninsula, found likewise in Sumátra and Borneo. According to Dr. Cantor, "it is of most ferocious habits and untameable." The irregularity in the development of the tail is highly curious, with reference to the commonly defective tail of the tame Cats of the same countries ; but I am not aware that intermixture has been observed, or that any tame Cat has the short rounded ears of the present species. The next, however, "*auricu-*

otherwise the pleasure is ideal and the occupation mere vanity and vexation of spirit. Who that has rowed in a well-manned four or eight on Thames, Isis or Cam, does not realize the delightful sensation of gliding over the water when the pace is good, the same sensation as felt by the horseman in a gallop over a fine grass country! Then the Boat-race! I have never yet been able to make up my mind as to which is the most exciting;—the finish of a well contested horse or boat-race, Oxford and Cambridge or the Derby! Bob Coombes or West Australian! to catch Mr. Chitty's eye on the Henley bridge or Mr. Clarke's at the T. Y. C. ending post! On the one side you have the nervous energy of the human, on the other of the equine race developed in the struggle for the "deathless laurel of victory."

Many of the readers of *The Review* must have noticed some correspondence on the subject of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-races in the columns of *The Delhi Gazette* during the last hot weather. Such a subject is more properly discussed in a Sporting publication; but there are occasions when it is necessary to have recourse to non-sporting newspapers. It was on this very topic, and in correction of errors similarly made by writers in newspapers that I first figured in your pages, Abel, some six years ago; and still the same errors are perpetually fallen into by writers who ought to know better. The contests between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in eight-oared matches are events, as has been well observed, "which excite interest not merely among the present and past race of University men, not merely in the *coteries* of the Aquatic circles; but throughout the whole Sporting and London world." They are, in fact, the "Derbies" of the Aquatic year, and as such I may be excused for going somewhat fully into their history and detail. Now let it be observed, *in primo*, that it has been a matter of some dispute what are actually entitled to be enrolled in the list of these contests between the Universities, not certainly among the past and present Members of the Rowing hemisphere of the Universities or those of the Aquatic world in general who are conversant with the real history and true state of affairs; but chiefly among "outsiders." Thus, first and foremost, the Reporter of the Aquatic Department of *Bell's Life* holds the opinion that the only events coming under the title of "University Boat Races" are those matches which have been rowed on the London water. That this crotchet is manifestly absurd and erroneous must be evident to any man acquainted with the particulars in question. For

it has happened that the University crews being unable from various circumstances to meet on the London water, have agreed to fight it out at Henley, where the Grand Challenge Cup is generally contested by them alone, for if it is known beforehand that the University crews intend to enter, no others will "join issue" from the utter hopelessness of such an attempt (now that the Leander and the Cambridge Subscription Rooms are numbered among the things that have been). Hence to all intents and purposes it becomes a University Match, the scene only being changed from Putney to Henley. Equal care is taken in choosing the crew, equal attention paid to training and practising, and equal excitement pending the result. The distance at Henley is shorter than at Putney, and so is the present Putney course shorter than the old one from Westminster, besides the $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Henley course is sufficient to test the merits of the crews, or it would not have attained the reputation it has of being the best course in England, and it is longer than the courses at both Oxford and Cambridge. Under these circumstances, so well known to the old University rowing men, it is somewhat surprising that the conductor of the Aquatic Department in so influential a paper as *Bell's Life* should have continued in his error. I take the following passages from *The Field* (of June 11 1853) as showing the right view of the question:—

"The race for the Grand Cup this year possessed an extra and very important feature of attraction, as it was a contest between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews, not only for the Henley Cup and Medals, but also by mutual consent to be 'the University Match' to decide the claim to the championship of 1853. This match is usually rowed at Putney in the vacation following the Lent term; but this year the race has not taken place. Both parties consequently viewed it with great interest,"..... "for it appeared that shortly after it was arranged that the Universities should have their annual contest at Henley, not in London."..... "On referring to our 'memos' on the subject of these University contests, we find that in the year 1849, just before Christmas, the race at Putney was decided in favor of Oxford. In 1851 both crews tried their prowess at this Regatta, when the Oxonians were again victorious. The race after the Lent term of last year on the London water brought no change, but added to the discomfiture of the Cantabs, and therefore, with a view of retrieving their laurel, they expressed at an early period of the present season their desire again to

enter the lists with their opponents. It was originally contemplated to take the usual course from Putney to Mortlake ; but it was subsequently arranged that the event should be decided over the Henley course. From the moment of the announcement of this arrangement the most lively interest has been excited, and upon this occasion both crews were very carefully trained by gentlemen of acknowledged prowess as oarsmen, and the Messrs. Searle received instructions to build two new boats for the occasion."

This at once shows the claim of the Henley races to be ranked on an equality with the Putney ones, and a similarity of the above circumstances have often occurred in other years. All the Boat races between the University crews have of late years been pulled either on the Putney course or at Henley Regatta. In former years the London course was from Westminster to Putney, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile longer than the present course. Upon one occasion they met at Henley before the Regatta was established there, and once they met in the Race for the Grand Challenge Cup at the Thames Regatta. I will now give in tabular form for easy reference the complete list of all the eight-oared boat races between the Universities, for the correctness of which I can answer.

YEAR.	ROWED AT.	WON BY.	BY.	DISTANCE.	TIME.
					M. S.
1829	Henley	Oxford	60 yards	Not known*	14 0
1836	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	20 lengths	$5\frac{1}{2}$ miles	36 0
1839	Ditto	Ditto	1 m. 45 s.	Ditto	31 0
1840	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{3}{4}$ length	Ditto	29 30
1841	Ditto	Ditto	1 m. 4 s.	Ditto	32 30
1842	Ditto	Oxford	13 seconds	Ditto	30 45
1844	Putney	Ditto	6 lengths	Ditto	—
1845	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	30 seconds	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles	23 30
1845	Henley†	Ditto	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. & 110 yds.	8 30
1846	Mortlake to Putney	Ditto	2 lengths	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles	21 5
1847	Henley	Oxford	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	1 m. & 110 yds.	8 4
1849	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	10 lengths	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles	22 0
1849	Ditto	Oxford	Cambridge fouled	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles	—
1851	Henley	Ditto	6 lengths	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. & 110 yds.	7 15
1852	Putney to Mortlake	Ditto	27 seconds	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles	21 36
1853	Henley	Ditto	18 inches	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. & 110 yds.	8 3
1854	Putney to Mortlake	Ditto	6 lengths	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles	25 20
1855	Henley	Cambridge	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. & 110 yds.	8 32
1856	Mortlake to Putney	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ length	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles	25 50

* From Hambledon Lock to Henley Bridge.

† The Henley course is *against stream*.

Thus making the score at this time ten to Cambridge and nine to Oxford. It will be observed that since 1849 the University matches have been rowed alternately at Putney and Henley. These details will, I am sure, be acceptable to all old University men, who may also take pride in knowing that their "Alma maters" have always maintained the aquatic supremacy over all comers on the Thames. I speak with all due deference and respect for the once "Brilliant Leander," which in times gone by turned out some of the first amateur rowers in the world, and of which you, Abel, were once a distinguished member; but the Leander eight was beaten on their own ground in the zenith of their fame by Oxford.* It is a theory with *Bell's Life* that "good young ones" will always beat "good old ones," and the University crews were composed of men of from twenty to twenty-five years old, just in fact in their rowing prime, while the Leanders were in comparison veterans, and hence in great measure the success of the former. Besides men, as they get on towards thirty, do not train as well as those of two and twenty; they do not stand the work so well, and they are more impatient of the restraint and privations to which they are subjected. Nor can they devote the same time to training and practising as the University men, and lastly, they are in numbers as a company to a battalion. Taking all these into consideration, we cannot be surprised at the success of the University crews when opposed to the London clubs. We find the Leander winning the grand Challenge Cup at Henley in 1840, when there were no less than seven entries, Trinity College Cambridge being second, and the Etonian Club (Oxford) third. The next year 1841 Leander ran second for the Cup to the Cambridge Subscription Rooms,—a club established in London by old Cantabs, and a very strong crew the latter got together, for the next year they again won the Cup, beating their University crew; but in 1843 they had to succumb to the famed seven-oars of Oxford, this being the first year Oxford had sent a University crew to Henley. The Leander died away about 1845, and have never since had an eight at Henley; but in 1849 they "astonished the natives" by coming out in a very slashing four and beating the Second Trinity four (Cambridge) for the Stewards' Cup, doing the distance in first-rate time.

* This we cannot consent to. OXONIAN, it will be seen, first notices the Leander Club as it was in 1840, but it was much stronger eight or ten years before, when Slater, the Lewises, Bayford, Bishop, Horneman, and others, belonged to it.—A. E.

The Leander brought out their eight in 1848 at the Thames Regatta ; but it was more for the sake of saving the Grand Challenge Cup from the fate of a walk over than from any hopes they could have had of winning, as their crew was quite a "scratch" one, and were beaten easily. Their victors on this occasion, "The Thames Club," took the leading position among the London Clubs after the decline of the Leander, and sent eights and fours to Henley regularly for some years. They won the Grand Challenge Cup there in 1846, beating the first Trinity Cambridge, and the Eton and Westminster Club Oxford. They were beaten the next year 1847 by the Oxford University crew, and again in 1848, since which year they have not entered for the Cup. The only other London Club that has ever sent an eight to Henley is the St. George's Club, who won the Ladies' Plate in 1845, beating two Cambridge College crews, First Trinity and St. John's. The St. George's have been also very regular in the races for four oars ; but in the principal of these, the Stewards' Cup, they have been generally unlucky in meeting the Oxford University four, who regularly seem to have "farmed" the race for some years. The St. George's, however, won it in 1843, beating the Oxford Aquatic Club—a society of old Oxonians—in London on the same principle as the Cambridge Subscription Rooms. The Argonauts have also entered for the Steward's Cup some times, and once successfully.

The decline of Amateur Rowing on the Thames of late years is much to be regretted. The Thames Regatta declined about 1848, and I believe there has not been any eight-oared race of public interest on any part of the Thames below Henley since, with the exception of the University match. The last Thames Regatta was confined entirely to watermen, and therefore lost half its former interest. The only way to revive Amateur Rowing in its integrity would appear to be to form one or two clubs on a large scale, and so swamp all the small ones. At present there are dozens of small clubs, none of which can turn out eights strong enough to show at the great Regattas, and thus the decline of Amateur Rowing. Both the London clubs of old University men, the Cambridge Subscription Rooms, and the Oxford Aquatic Club, have shut up. During the early years of Henley Regatta these two were constantly to the fore. In 1841, as before mentioned, "the Rooms" won the Big Cup, and the Aquatics won the fours, the Rooms being second in the latter. In 1842, the Rooms again won the Cup, their University boat

being second, and the Aquatics third. the latter again winning the fours. In 1843 the Rooms were second in the eight-oared race, and the Aquatics fifth in the eights, and second in the fours,—bad places when only five and two respectively started ! The Aquatics had the University against them the next year, and succumbed to the “ young blood,” and “ *sic transit*” the glory of both “ Rooms” and “ Aquatics.”

Another great blow to Rowing was the stoppage of the Eton and Westminster match—an iniquity for which Dean Liddell and Provost Hawtrey, the respective Head Masters of the period, have to answer, which has had, of course, its influence on the Rowing world in general, these two schools being the great nurseries of the “ sucking oarsman.” There is a curious fact connected with Eton Rowing men deserving of mention. It is well known to those who know anything of Eton that in the summer half the school is divided into two great divisions,—the Cricketers and the Rowers, (Etonicè “ Dry Bobs” and “ Wet Bobs”) ; the former very seldom enter a boat for the purpose of rowing *in earnest*, the latter as seldom handle a bat except “ *pour passer le temps*.” Yet some of the most distinguished oarsmen at Oxford were Eton “ Dry Bobs.” The great Chitty was our Eton wicket-keeper for four years, and so good at that post as to be chosen to keep wicket in the Marylebone eleven against Sussex whilst yet an Eton boy. He also played but not regularly in the Oxford eleven, broke nearly all his fingers, taking the wicket to the tremendous bowling of George Yonge and Willis, then took steadily to the oar, and became the first Gentleman Rower of his day! Great was he also in a “ Town and Gown row,” great likewise in “ the Schools,” where, I believe, (for I had left Oxford before,) he took a first class in Classics, and famous will be his name ever in Eton and Oxford annals. Also J. Aitken who pulled number five in Chitty’s eight of 1851, was one of the best bats in the Eton eleven of 1847, and was also in the Oxford eleven. Hornby, number three of the same famous eight, was also in the Eton eleven and one of the steadiest bats of his time. Such men who can go to the top of the tree in two great national sports so totally different in their nature and character *must* be made of good stuff.

Much has been said and written at various times on the subject of the weights individually and collectively of an eight-oared crew. We find on consulting Aquatic records that the average weights of the last ten years are lower than those of the ten years preceding. The reason is evident ; greater

attention is paid to training than formerly. The weights of the University crews previous to 1840 have not been preserved, and the heaviest crew I can find any record of is the Oxford crew of 1843, the famed crew that defeated the Cambridge Subscription Rooms at Henley with seven oars.* The weight of the eight was 95 stone, eleven pounds, being within a fraction of 12 stone per man. Number five was 13st. 12lb., and number four 13st. 0lb., and the lightest man in the boat was stroke, Fletcher Menzies, who was the man taken ill on the memorable day and who weighed 10st 13lb. The Editor of *Bell's Life*, in speaking of Harry Broome, the champion of England, says that his proper fighting weight is 11st. 12lb., his natural walking weight being 15st. 7lb. The "renowned Harry" is no doubt an unusual instance of "throwing up flesh;" but allowing for this and also for the difference in the severity of the training for the Ring and for a Boat race, and likewise for the laxity in that department prevailing in those days, our friend number five must have been a "walking gentleman" of some 16 stone. I pity the boat the first day the crew commenced practising. An outrigger would never have stood it!

The difference in the build of boats since the introduction of the outrigger principle in 1846 has also tended to the decrease in the weights of the crew. As boats were constructed formerly you required an immense deal of power at the heavy oars, numbers four and five; but in the outrigger build there is not the same difference between the oars as formerly, and you can afford to have the whole crew more "level" (as they say in the kennel). My own idea of the happy medium in a Gentleman's eight is no man over 12st. 7lb., nor under 10 stone. Captain Barclay said that "12 stone was big enough to lick any two-legged mortal." I put a few pounds more on my man, as it is not desirable to draw a man so fine for rowing as for fighting. He must, of course, take number five or four, the other one of these two oars being nearly of the same weight, number six a few pounds under 12 stone, and number three a few pounds less than number six. The other four men—two, seven, bow, and stroke, may range between 10 stone and 11 stone three or four, bow being the lightest. Stroke is generally chosen with regard to his special capabilities for that place more than with reference to his weight; but he

* A writer in the *Delhi Gazette* some months since, signing himself AN OXONIAN, alludes to this match, and mentions erroneously that it took place in 1837 and that the Cambridge University were the defeated crew.

should not greatly vary from this range.* It is a common and very erroneous doctrine in some clubs to suppose that stroke is always to be the best man in the boat. It by no means follows, for many a good man is lost at stroke and many a good stroke is at fault in another position. The former may be deficient in that nice appreciation of even swing and time, in quickening or shortening his stroke at the right time, at other times lengthening it; in that, I may almost say, *musical ear*† which are the attributes of a great stroke; whilst the latter, though great at *giving*, might be found faulty in *following* time. At Eton especially many eights were ruined by the Captain of the boats taking stroke as a matter of course because he *was* Captain. The Eton stroke of 1842 was quite out of his place. His number seven was the man who ought to have been stroke (he was stroke the following year and of the Oxford eight in 1844) and “the Captain’s” proper place was perhaps number two or three. Every one who saw the Eton boat in 1845 can recollect how bad a stroke they had—short, quick, and jerky—and how they made a bad show against Westminster in consequence, and when the same man was at Oxford he pulled for a short time stroke of the Brasenose Boat equally to its detriment; but he was one of the most beautiful number sevens that ever stepped into a boat and was chosen to take that oar in the University Boat, and when he became Captain there he pulled number five, having then got heavy. But Eton saw her error in 1845; her eyes were opened, and the next year, for the first time in my recollection, the Captain of the Boats did not pull stroke of the eight; he was a heavy man and

* The most eminent of gentlemen strokes have been—

			st. ²	lb.
F. Menzies,	Oxford	1843,	...	10 13
C. G. Hill,	Cambridge	1845,	..	11 3
F. Tuker,	Oxford	1845,	...	12 2
W. H. Milman,	Oxford	1846,	...	11 0
Dalgeish,	Leander	1847,	...	11 2
E. C. Burton,	Oxford	1847,	..	11 0
J. C. Wray,	Cambridge	1849,	...	10 11
F. W. Johnson,	Cambridge	1851,	...	10 11
J. Chitty,	Oxford	1851,	...	11 5
W. Meadeking,	Oxford	1853,	...	11 7
H. R. Jones,	Cambridge	1856,	...	10 3
J. T. Thorley,	Oxford	1856,	...	9 13

† “Not requiring exactly the nicety of a *musical ear*; and yet, be it observed, this enchanting gift of Nature is by no means an insignificant possession to perfect many of the foregoing feats of strength.”—*Felix on the Bat*.

took number five, and put the best stroke he had at that oar, "the right man in the right place." The next year, 1847, the last of the matches, though not the least—for it was the conquering one of a rubber of nine—the Captain pulled number four and again put the right stroke in the right place. The right man he was not only in that but in any place, for he was one of the first oarsmen of his time; that man, my brother Etonians, was poor Bagshawe, of to us immortal memory. Little did I think when I wrote of him five years ago in the pages of this very *Review*—~~"Would that I could grasp once again that honest and manly hand of thine, my brother Etonian,"~~* that never more in this world should I do so. Most distressing was his fate, and most un-avenged his *manes*! Overpowered by numbers, while defending his own property against a lawless band of poachers—† those pests of English rurality—thrown down and trampled upon in the bottom of a river in manner befitting such cowardly scum of the earth, he, that noble fellow, whom not one nay nor two together of the vermin would have dared to lay a hand upon in open day and fair fight, so met his death. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the poachers, who were tried at the following Assizes, when, despite the summing up of the Judge being altogether in favor of a conviction, (how could it be otherwise for *he* at least was "an honourable man") an ignorant Jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and the wretches are perhaps cumbering the earth with their presence even to this day.‡ What with the stoppage of the Eton and Westminster match, the fall

* In reference to an eloquent letter about the Oxford and Cambridge match by "Palinurus" in *Bell's Life*, in which he says, talking of the crows, "Yet one I would select from that bright throng; to thee, O gallant Bagshawe, friend and pupil, I reach forth the hand to shake thine through the friendly medium of '*Bell*' not knowing where to direct to you privately. When unflinching pluck and superb condition are the gems which deck the oarsman's dripping chaplet, sure am I that on no brow will they shine brighter than on thine."

‡ Tostis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal
Devictus.

That is to say.—Witness Thames and Cam, Putney and Henley, Westminster and Oxford!"

† Mr. Surtees says in one of his books—"Poacher is only a mild term for a thief." I should put it thus—"Thief is a very mild term for a poacher."

‡ We remember the case well; it was a scandalous verdict. Trial by Jury is very far from a "perfect chrysolite," but it is the safest form of trial for the guilty.—A. E.

and decline of the great London clubs of old times, and other causes militating against the Amateur Rowing of the day, it must be confessed that it cuts but a sorry figure in comparison with the "days of yore," and I have little doubt that ever since "my time" there has been sufficient falling off to startle the aquatic sensibilities of the home-going "Indian" who can call to mind the feats of The Leander in its palmy days, before Richmond Hill was insulted by the presence of steamers, and while Putney as yet had not seen outriggers.*

ON RACING AND RACE HORSES.

BY I. RETURN.

MY DEAR ABEL EAST,—I presume that the object of the Subscribers to the Calcutta Races is to see well-contested races, with good horses and good riders, and at the same time to encourage the importation or breeding of good horses for all weights. The present system in respect to weights appears to me directly opposed to that object. In races for English, Colonial, Country-bred and Arab horses, the inferior classes respectively have no chance at the weights now allowed. For instance, the difference between an Arab and an English horse in the Calcutta Races is never more than 2st., whereas Admiral Rous, I believe, thinks that the latter would have the best of it even at a difference of 6st.†

In addition to this, the weights nominally allowed to young horses and maidens generally are of no use, as a good rider under 8st. is a very rare thing in India, and the scale

* They are an abomination, and alone quite sufficient to have ruined rowing. What possibility is there of testing watermanship in a thing that is not a boat at all! Once the amateur's aim and pride was to be a waterman in skill as well as prowess, but those days are gone.—A. E.

† What the Admiral says is as follows:—" * * * and it is generally believed by the most learned men of the turf that a first-class English race-horse would give 6st to the best Arabian which can be found for any distance under ten miles. In 1828 a match was made at Calcutta between the English horse Recruit 10st 8 lbs. and the best Arab at that time in India, Pyramus, carrying 8st 3lbs. two miles. Recruit had been a very short time in India, and had tender feet, which disabled him from taking strong work; notwithstanding which he won in a trot." We do not have first-class English race-horses here, but we get the best Arabs: if we had the best of each we don't whether they could be brought together, giving the Englisher any weight he could gallop under.—A. E.

lis parvis subovalibus," as described, have been known to interbreed with the domestic Cat.*

15. *FELIS RUBIGINOSA*, Is. Geoffroy, in the Zoology of Belanger's 'Voyage aux Indes Orientales : le Chat sauvage a bandes noires des Indes, Sonnerat. Size of a small domestic Cat, with tail half the length of the body : ears small and sub-ovate. Fur very short. Colour greyish, more or less rufous-tinged, with four narrow well-defined black lines along the forehead and nape, and three along the back ; the under-parts white, with large rufous spots. I cannot describe more minutely for want of a specimen ; but had a fine one lent to me some years ago, from vivid recollection of which, aided by a brief latin diagnosis, I venture to give the present slight notice, which will amply suffice for the recognition of the species.

It inhabits the Coromandel coast and Ceylon ; for I have received an unmistakeable description of it from the latter locality. The Hon'ble Walter Elliot, of the Madras C. S., who vainly endeavoured to rear for me three kittens of this species, and kindly lent me the specimen before referred to, assures me that he has known it to interbreed with the domestic Cat ; and that a family of semi-wild hybrids thus produced occasioned him at one time much inconvenience.

I must here stop for the present : the remaining species to describe being—*F. MANUL*, the wild Cat of Tibet, — *F. ORNATA*, the desert Cat of N. W. India, — *F. CHAUS*, the commonest and most generally diffused of Indian wild Cats, — *F. CARACAL*, the *Sia-gosh*, as commonly trained for hunting as the Chita, — and *F. ISABELLINA*, the Lynx of Tibet. I have enough to say about these, and concerning the origin of the domestic Cats of different countries, to make up a sufficiently long article for the next number.

* Another Malayan species is peculiar, so far as hitherto known, to the island of Timor.

F. MEGALOTIS, S. Müller. Size of *F. BENGALENSIS*, with largish ears : colour yellowish-fulvous on the back, marbled with black ; the sides and below pale fulvous : black transverse stripes upon the limbs. Length of head and body, 18 inches, and tail 11 inches.

The known Malayan Feline animals are accordingly as follow :

1. *F. TIGRIS*. Malayan peninsula, Sumátra, and Jáva.
2. *F. PARDUS*. Same range as the Tiger.
3. *F. MACROCELI*. Sumátra and Borneo.
4. *F. MARMORATA*. Malayan peninsula and Sumátra.
5. *F. BENGALENSIS*. Malayan peninsula, Sumátra, Jáva, and Borneo.
6. *F. TEMMINCKII*. Sumátra, and Malayan peninsula.
7. *F. PLANICEPS*. Malayan peninsula, Sumátra and Borneo.
8. *F. MEGALOTIS*. Timor.

AQUATIC VARIETIES.

BY OXONIAN.

"See Oxonians and Cantabs with heartfelt ardour quake
O'er the last dread spurt off Putney, when honour is at stake."

THE Turf! The Chase! The Gun! The Rod! and Spear! Why not "The Oar"! likewise? Have we no rivers? Let the hapless daw-k-traveller answer. Have we no boats? Let the sable bargee of the Ganges respond. Lastly, have we no rowers? Old Etonians and Westminster, sons of the Isis and the Cam, Haileybury "Brilliant," rise up in scores to refute so monstrous a proposition. Yet it remains equally manifest that Rowing in India is even as the thing that is not; it has no local habitation or name throughout Hindustan; it exists neither in the Lakes of the Himalaya, nor among the Rivers of the Punjab. I cannot wonder at the deficiency, nor perhaps do I greatly regret it. Because I at least have never yet seen nor heard of the locality where Rowing in any thing but "Tubs" could be advantageously or profitably pursued in India. One of Searle's outriggers would be equally "abroad" in the storm quots and white squalls of Nynee Tal as on the troubled waters and circling eddies of the Jumna or Ganges, whilst even Palinurus himself might look queer when brought up by one of the deceitful and ever-changing sand banks that afflict all our rivers from the Indus to the Hooghly. That I *have* rowed in a tolerably light four in tolerably decent water in India, I will not deny; but I was dependant for even that transitory pleasure on the caprices of a *Nullah* that derived its ever-changing current from its parent stream, and whose watery path of one day was only too likely to change into the normal mud of the morrow. Whether the great Ganges Canal is likely, in the process of time, to supply the void, and whether we shall ever see the "Boating yard of Searle" imitated, however feebly, in India, is as yet a chimera Kidden in the future. For let me be understood that I hold that it is only Rowing *in its highest branch* that is worth upholding. I would as soon be a Bargee in Berkshire, or a Coal-heaver in "Canny, Newcassel", as tug at a ponderous oar in a heavy tub against stream. In rowing, to make it pleasurable one *must* have pace, therefore you *must* have light boats, practised rowers, and light oars,

being so light also prevents men of moderate weight who can ride well, but cannot afford to keep a professional in their service, from running their horses.

I would recommend the following scale in lieu of the present one, and to give each class a chance of showing what they could do at moderate weights, I would have races for each at the Colonial weights in the standard scale, leaving them, however, open to the other classes at the respective difference of weight; that is to say, in the races for English I would allow a Colonial to run at 1st., a Country-bred at 2st., and an Arab at 3st., under, and in races for Arabs I would let a Country-bred run at 1st., a Colonial at 2st., and an English horse at 3st. extra. This would not prevent good horses of the superior classes from entering, but it would probably prevent indifferent horses of any class from winning.

Standard weight for age and class scale.

	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years, &c.
English	... 9 8	10 8	11 2	11 7
Colonial	... 8 8	9 8	10 2	10 7
Country-breds	... 7 8	8 8	9 2	9 7
Arabs	.. 6 8	7 8	8 2	8 7

Scale for English, open to other classes.

	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years, &c.
English	.. 8 8	9 8	10 2	10 7
Colonial	. 7 8	8 8	9 2	9 7
Country-breds	.. 6 8	7 8	8 2	8 7
Arabs	... 5 8	6 8	7 2	7 7

Scale for Colonial, open to other classes.

Colonial	... 8 8	9 8	10 2	10 7
English	... 9 8	10 8	11 2	11 7
Country-breds	... 7 8	8 8	9 2	9 7
Arabs	... 6 8	7 8	8 2	8 7

Scale for Country-breds, open to other classes.

Country-breds	8 8	9 8	10 2	10 7
English	10 8	11 8	12 2	12 7
Colonial	9 8	10 8	11 2	11 7
Arabs	7 8	8 8	9 2	9 7

Scale for Arabs, open to other classes.

Arabs	...	8	8	9	8	10	2	10	7
Country-breds	...	9	8	10	8	11	2	11	7
Colonial	...	10	8	11	8	12	2	12	7
English	...	11	8	12	8	13	2	13	7

When the lightest weight declared to start in any race, handicap or other is above 8-7, I would reduce it to 8-7 and the others, in proportion, except when difficulty in obtaining a good rider at the reduced weight can be established or at all events pleaded.

I know many men fancy that nothing beyond what they call racing weights should be put on a race horse; but even now you have the Welter for Arabs carrying 11st. 7, and any horse that cannot carry that weight is not likely to be of much use in common riding or hunting, and certainly not in the cavalry or horse artillery. Why then should not an English horse running against an Arab pony carry that weight? My scale for Arabs open to other classes goes up to 13st. 7; but if Arab and English were 6 year olds, that would probably be reduced to 11st. 7 by the rule proposed above, and if the Arab was 6 and the English 3 with 10st. 7 to 11st. 8, I think the latter would win.

The scale is perhaps somewhat in favor of Country-breds; but the class is much smaller than any of the others and ought to be encouraged. If the weight system I propose, or something like it, is adopted, owners of horses will have no difficulty in finding riders or purchasers in procuring good horses for riding, hunting, harness, cavalry, artillery and the stud.

It is cheering to see the Governor General's Plate again in the Prospectus, and we may perhaps before long see Government Plates for the encouragement of the production, by breeding or importation, of horses fit to carry more than 11st. 7.

I have not alluded to races for 2 year olds, as I think they ought to be barred, and I may add, with reference to the weights for 3 and 4 year old Arabs in the standard scale, that I think it would be bad policy to run an Arab less than 5 year old against the superior classes, either English, Colonial or Country-bred horses.

NORTH OF INDIA COURSING CLUB MEETING.

By J. J.

PREFACE.—DEAR ABEL EAST,—Commend me to these imps for spoiling a joke. Just ask them from me what fun there is in saying that the “Mahomedan snail was ‘buried’ according to the custom of his country.” See page 272 of December 1856. Having done this, make them go through a course of Kuzzilbashes, Haji Baba, Zohrab, &c., &c., to find out that being called the son of a “Burnt Father” is not complimentary to a Mussulman.

What the *Illustrated News* said was “Burned according to the custom of his country.” J. J.

WHAT Sam Slick calls “a juicy day in the country” having set in, I have closed my doors, had a fire lit, and sat me down to give you an account of our Coursing Meeting.

I began my account of last year’s meeting by expressing a hope that the club had sufficient life to go on.

I this year begin by expressing a fear that the meeting just over will be the last.

It is not that there is any want of members or dogs either; but it is not to be expected that, as was the case last year, the Committee will take the responsibility of ordering Cups out from England, and yet allow members to join at the eleventh hour on equal terms with themselves.

What I mean is this,—that though we closed with actually nineteen members, yet a week before the meeting the Secretary had the names of no more than twelve; those who joined at the last of course coming in on equal terms with the others, and having had no risk of paying their donations, and then finding they had no dogs to run, as occurred to more than one of the original members.

I will give in to no man in my love of sport; but I was born too far North of the Tweed to see with complacency any one have an advantage over me in running no risk and yet having an equal chance of profits.

Had there been any deficiency in money to pay for the Cups and the expenses, the Committee, of course, would have had to make it good, and therefore it is that I say it is expecting rather too much to hope that any four members will do this again.

Having now rid myself of a little ill-nature, caused a good deal by the style of weather, I go on with the meeting.

Owing to the great quantity of rain that had fallen all over the country, Hares were generally scarce, and our Scouts reported that at Putpurgunge they had hardly found any, whilst at Shadrah they were plentiful.

Accordingly the camp was ordered to Shadrah, being the place where the meeting was held in 1852.

The ground is not equal to Putpurgunge, as it is more sandy in parts, or, where not sandy, very rough and hard.

I therefore fully expected that the coursing would not be so good as in 1855.

The favorites at the ordinary were Major Skinner's two imported dogs; but it was not possible to ascertain their relative value, from the drawers of the dogs putting in a bid which set competition at defiance.

ALL AGED CUP.—VALUE £25.

1	Major Skinner's	black imported	dog	Black Prince.
2	" "	" "	bitch	Barbara.
3	" "	white & black	dog	Spring.
4	" "	blue muzzled fawn	"	Comet.
5	" "	fawn	"	Roger.
6	H. M. Cannon, Esq's	blue	"	Smoke.
7	" "	" "	"	Czar.
8	" "	yellow and white	"	Cupid.
9	R. S. O. Thring, Esq's	black	"	Hermit.
10	S. Fraser, Esq's	red	"	Baronet.
11	Sir T. Metcalfe, <i>Bart's</i>	blue	"	Mars.
12	" "	" "	"	Mercury.
13	" "	red	bitch	Meteor.
14	J. S. Dumergue, Esq's	fawn and white	"	Duchess.
15	Dr. Adley's	black and white	dog	Fire-away.
16	J. Michel, Esq's	blue	"	Hawk.

Barbara was absent from family reasons, so fifteen were left to compete for the Cup

Camp Shadrah, December 22nd 1856.

1st Course.

Dr. Cannon's blue dog Czar

BEAT

Sir T. Metcalfe, *Bart's*, red bitch Meteor.

Crossing the Meerut Road from our tents, we found a hare almost immediately, and the course was a long one, and being close to the line, was well seen by the spectators. There was not much difference between the two; but Czar rather the faster, and he finished by making an excellent kill.

2nd Course.

Dr. Thring's black dog Hermit

BEAT

Major Skinner's fawn dog Roger.

The black dog, shortly after the start, got a good lead and ran much the better of the two throughout the course. A kill.

These two dogs are, I believe, of the kind recommended by Minie, viz., by an imported sire out of a dam with Rampore blood in her.

3rd Course.

Major Skinner's fawn dog Comet

BEAT

Mr. Dumergue's fawn and white bitch Duchess.

The bitch got badly away from the slips; but it was of no consequence, for the dog ran with such fire and force that, although he was at one time unsighted in an attempt to kill, Duchess had not made a point before he joined, and they killed immediately. A kill.

4th Course.

Major Skinner's black dog Black Prince

BEAT

Dr. Cannon's yellow and white dog Cupid.

The black dog went off splendidly, and did literally every thing from start to kill. The course was a pretty short one. A kill.

5th Course.

Sir T. Metcalfe's blue dog Mars

BEAT

Dr. Adley's black and white dog Fire-away.

The blue dog made a number of points before Fire-away got in. Mars then in an attempt to kill had a severe fall, so that before he got over that the other had made two or three turns; but the blue towards the end was the best, and finished by a kill of merit. A kill.

6th Course.

Sir T. Metcalfe's blue dog Mercury

BEAT

Mr. Michel's blue dog Hawk.

Mercury did almost the whole work from start to kill. The fact is neither dogs nor men will last for ever, and Hawk ran as a puppy in Hurrianah in January 1853. A kill.

7th Course.

Dr. Cannon's blue dog Smoke

BEAT

Mr. Fraser's red dog Baronet.

This hare would run towards the line of coolies in order to get to an urrur khet. The consequence was a nasty

scrambling course, which either dog might have won without the least merit. As it turned out, the blue had the best of it. No kill.

8th Course.

Major Skinner's white and black imported dog Spring Run a bye with his Borderer.

Latterly hares had been very scarce, so that we were afraid we should not find one for this bye.

However we did find one; but the start was very bad. I did not see much of this course, but the white dog was said to be the best. As Borderer was known to be a shade too knowing, my impression is that a course with such a dog is good-for-nothing, as far as finding out the merits of the other goes.

After breakfast we had a lottery on the dogs left in. The three favorites were Black Prince, who sold for Rupees 37, Spring, for 17, and Mars, 15.

Having drawn Spring, I held to my opinion that an imported dog could not run through a stake, and so sold him. Not a single Rupee was bid for Comet.

In the afternoon we began the running for the Puppy Cup, commencing about 3 P. M. Though we had forty coolies in line, we only found three hares, and from these only had one run, the other two having been put out amongst some urur khets.

The running was therefore gone on with on the following morning; but it will be better to go on with the All Aged Cup, which was run off at Putpurgunge.

ALL AGED CUP.

1st Ties.

1st Course.

Czar beat Hermit.

We began to beat just beyond the village, and found a hare immediately in the plough. The course was a short one, as the hare took to a very small cotton khet, throwing out both dogs.

Czar, over the hard-ground, showed most speed, all through the course. No kill.

2nd Course.

Black Prince beat Smoke.

The black dog again ran capitally, and much closer to the hare than was expected. In fact I don't think the blue dog ever thoroughly got in. A kill.

3rd Course.

Comet beat Mars.

A most beautiful course over splendid ground. If there had been any betting, probably Mars would have been the favorite, the more so that Comet pulled badly in the slips. The general opinion was that Mars had most speed, but that Comet was a closer worker. The hare started from gram, and went on to a pathway, and so on to beautiful hard ground. Both dogs got away very well, but Comet very soon had got some three or four lengths ahead, and after making first turn, he scored several points before the blue dog got in; there was then a good deal of running, each dog leading alternately; but at last Comet finished the course by a go-bye and kill of merit. Comet ran with great force. A kill.

4th Course.

Spring and Mercury

Had a no-go through both getting unsighted in the run up.

5th Course.

Mercury beat Spring.

A very long start, and a most splendid hare. Owing to a dip in the ground, the dogs did not sight until the hare was ascending a small sand-hill. Mercury got first in, and made one or two turns. Spring then led for some distance, but no turn was made as far as we could see. But on reaching a small urur khet a number of points were made, Mercury doing most.

The hare, being driven from her place of refuge, took across a perfectly hard open plain with Mercury close at her scut. Here Master Spring thought he had done enough, and deliberately stood still, and Mercury went on for nearly a mile, when the hare ran clean away.

Though I did not think an imported dog would get through a stake like this, I certainly did not expect to find him put out in this way by his own fault. I had a good laugh at the umpire who had bought Spring from me for Rupees 17, and then had to pronounce him beaten.

*2nd Ties.**1st Course.*

Black Prince and Comet

Ran an undecided course. The black had rather the most speed, but he never could get clear of the fawn, and if he ran

his best (which I doubt) he is not so fast as was thought. However, by a wrench and kill, Comet made the points equal.

2nd Course.

Czar beat Mercury.

A very pretty course; but Mercury had not got over the previous one, consequently Czar did most of the work, and ended by killing close to a village.

3rd Course.

After this Major Skinner drew Black Prince, leaving the Cup to be run for by Comet and Czar.

3rd Ties.

Major Skinner's fawn dog Comet

BEAT

Dr. Cannon's blue dog Czar.

The fawn went off with the lead, and did most of the work, till the hare was lost in a sugar-cane khet. One could have wished a longer course for the deciding one; but Comet was plainly and distinctly the better dog, and therefore a fair course did well enough,—Czar getting the second money.

PEDIGREE OF WINNER AND RUNNER-UP.

Comet and Czar, bred by Dr. Cannon.

They are own brothers, same litter, by Dr. Cannon's (now Dr. Scott's) fawn imported dog Critic, out of Dr. Cannon's blue imported bitch Blue Bell.

Undoubtedly, the dog with most speed in the All-Aged Stake was Black Prince; but after his second course, he brought his years and knowledge to bear, and consequently was inclined to take it easy.

Comet, on the contrary, ran most gamely and honestly, with such fire and so straight at his hare, that it was a pleasure to see him. He certainly was the best running dog in the stake, and well deserved to win.

Czar again was a lucky dog, and in all probability would in ordinary running be beaten by several dogs in the stake, for instance by his own brother Smoke or probably by Mars.

PUPPY CUP.—VALUE £25.

					Age.
					Months.
1	Major Skinner's	red and white	dog	Rufus	... 19
2	"	"	bitch	Brilliant	... 19
3	H. M. Cannon, Esq's	fawn and white	dog	Critic 2nd	... 19
4	"	"	bitch	Countess	... 19
5	"	"	"	Celeste	... 20

				<i>Age. Months.</i>	
6	John Michel, Esq's	fawn	dog	Tippoo	16
7		blue and white	bitch	Merry	16
8	W. Clifford, Esq's	fawn		Critique	19
9	R. S. O. Thring, Esq's	red and white	dog	Rocket	20
10	C. Currie, Esq's	brindled		Dr. Far	16
11	John Fell, Esq's	blue and white		Dragon	13
12			bitch	Alice Grey	13
13	J. Fraser, Esq's	blue	dog	Spring	13
14	Mr. Nixon's	fawn and white	bitch	Rose	16
15	Dr. Scott's	red and white	"	Bella	19
16	Dr. Adley's	black		Lady Bird	
17	Sir T. Metcalfe's	fawn	dog	Magistrate	19
18			bitch	Mercy	19
19				Mamelon	19.

There was no betting about the puppies ; but the favourite was Dr. Cannon's Celeste.

Of the puppies named above, the following were by Dr. Scott's imported dog Critic, by Critic Jr., Countess, Celeste, Critique, Bella, Magistrate and Mercy. And they all showed his shape and form, especially about the hind quarters.

1st Course.

Major Skinner's red and white bitch Brilliant

BEAT

Mr. Nixon's fawn bitch Rose.

• This was not a satisfactory course, as the hare, after the first turn, doubled back through the line of coolies, and after a scramble was killed amongst the spectators.

2nd Course.

Sir T. Metcalfe's fawn bitch Mercy

BEAT

Dr. Scott's red and white bitch Bella.

Half sisters and both very small. Bella got off rather the best, but the fawn was a little faster. The hare went through the wicket into the Emperor's garden, and of course the umpire was thrown out.

In a few minutes, Bella came back carrying the hare and brought it close back to the line. A kill.

3rd Course.

Sir T. Metcalfe's fawn dog Magistrate

BEAT

Dr. Cannon's fawn bitch Countess.

Brother and sister. This was an indifferent start, owing to the hare having got up in such a way that the proper brace of dogs could not be slipped. The run-up was long, and the dog had the best of it; but before a turn was made, the hare doubled over a ridge to the dog, and the bitch was unsighted, consequently the Lawyer had the fun all to himself for some time. The bitch at last sighted, and even from this time, the course would have been called a very long one. The hare at last made her escape into the Emperor's garden. No kill.

4th Course.

Sir T. Metcalfe's fawn bitch Mamelon

BEAT

Mr. Fraser's black and white dog Spring.

As far as being of any assistance went, the dog might just as well have been at home. The fawn ran very well; but the hare made good her escape into a sugar-cane khq. No kill.

5th Course.

Mr. Fell's blue and white dog Dragon

BEAT

Dr. Adley's black bitch Lady Bird.

An unsatisfactory course, owing to a very long start and bad ground. In my opinion it ought to have been given as no course, because the only thing in the dog's favor was that he showed a trifle more speed. But no point whatever was made, for the dogs never got within twenty yards of the hare.

Both dogs very slow, I think. No kill.

6th Course.

Dr. Thring's fawn and white dog Rocket

BEAT

Mr. Mitchell's fawn dog Tippoo.

The ground very bad, being very rough plough, with merely the path-ways for the hare to run on. The slip was a good and fair one, the hare having plenty of law, but she was turned into the plough by Rocket, and killed before she could get away. A kill.

7th Course.

Dr. Cannon's fawn and white dog Critic 2nd

BEAT

Mr. Michel's blue and white bitch Merry.

We had left the bad ground behind, and went over at least a mile and a half without finding a single hare.

The whole of the first of the course was done by the dog, who ran remarkably fast and close. After a time the bitch made a few points, but the dog came again, gave her a go-bye and jerked the hare, but let her go, and she made good her escape into a sugar-cane khet. No kill.

8th Course.

Dr. Cannon's red and white bitch Celeste

BEAT

Mr. Currie's brindled dog Driver.

Two miles more at least without a hare, and this over ground that held plenty in 1852.

Taking the dogs by looks, it was regularly a case of a horse to a hen.

But Celeste went off beautifully, and was eight or ten lengths ahead, when she made first turn, bringing the hare straight back towards the dog; she then made a most furious attempt to kill, and got a severe fall, but had got to her legs again before the dog came up.

From this time to the end of a very long course, the bitch did the whole work, the dog only getting in occasionally by accident, and Celeste finished by a very pretty kill.

I have rarely seen a more complete beating, and Celeste certainly ran famously, being very fast, quick in turning, and with great fire, making several most dashing attempts to kill. A kill.

9th Course.

Mr. Fell's blue and white bitch Alice Grey ran a bye.

Ran with Dr. Scott's brindled puppy Chummy, who, having just recovered from distemper, had not been entered. However he was considerably too good for Alice Gray, and gave her a very short bye, by turning the hare into a ditch, where it was killed about the second or third turn.

10th Course.

Major Skinner's red and white dog Rufus and Mr. Clifford's fawn bitch Critique.

Ran an undecided course. This was spoiled by an urrur khet, a turn or two only having been made. The fawn bitch looked thin, and out of condition.

11th Course.

Rufus *beat* Critique.

The dog showed most speed, making first turn.

The bitch then got in; but the dog gave her a complete go-bye, and killed the hare without a turn. The dog surprised me by his turning, for he is a great long-backed beast, something like a crocodile. However, he ran much better than was expected, and picked up his hare beautifully. A kill.

What with bad ground and (except just at first) extreme scarcity of hares, the coursing had been very slow, to say nothing of a number of the courses being spoiled. Accordingly we moved camp to our last year's ground at Putpurgunge, and there went on with the running for the Puppy Cup.

*1st Ties.**1st Course.*

Rufus and Critic

Ran an undecided course. This start took place from the same field as the deciding course for the All Aged Cup. Just as the dogs were slipped, the hare doubled over a small ridge and unsighted them both for a time. They both sighted again, and had only made a turn each, when the hare got to a sugar-cane khet. The first turn in this case was only equal to one point, as it was made by the dog who first sighted.

The umpire, in returning, followed by the dogs, put up another hare, which they ran into the same sugar-cane. Of this course nothing was seen, and accordingly it was of no good.

2nd Course.

Celeste *beat* Alice Grey.

Before they had gone a hundred yards, Celeste was lengths ahead, and the blue and white might have stayed in her kennel, as far as giving any assistance went. She certainly is not the style of Alice Grey to break one's heart about. You know the old song I dare say, *Abel East*.

3rd Course.

Brilliant *beat* Mercy.

A very short course just in front of the line.

The hare was turned into a ditch, and killed by Brilliant, the kill giving her the course.

For my own part, I was sorry to hear the course given to Brilliant, for I think the other did the most work, and the kill was, as far as I could see, of no particular merit. Moreover, I am sorry to see a course given at any time on account of a kill, because, in the great majority of cases, the actual kill is of small moment. Where a kill of merit occurs, of course it is well worth what it is reckoned, two points. A kill.

4th Course.

Rufus *beat* Critic.

This course was also decided by the kill.

I saw merely the beginning of the course, and therefore know nothing beyond that; but it struck me they were very nearly equal. A kill.

5th Course.

Magistrate *beat* Dragon.

The Lawyer was good enough to act the part of St. George to half a dozen of such Dragons.

In fact, Magistrate did the whole work from start to finish, which took place by the hare getting to a sugar-cane khet, about a mile off. Magistrate was found to be lame, having injured a toe. No kill.

6th Course.

Mamelon *beat* Rocket.

An extremely fine course over beautiful ground.

Another case of a horse to a hen, but the little one again the best. I have rarely seen a finer course, and the hare was certainly a clipper. Mamelon did by far the most of the work, and killed very prettily. I should judge this course to have been over a mile and a half and over ground perfectly open and hard. A kill.

*2nd Ties.**1st Course.*

Magistrate and Rufus

Ran an undecided course. It is difficult for a spectator to be certain about a course, and the Judge ought certainly always to be held to be correct in his judgment if possible.

In this case, my opinion is, that Magistrate was at least two, if not three points better than Rufus.

The hare started in gram, and just as the dogs were slipped, turned on to a pathway to the side of Rufus. Yet Magistrate on the outside went up and made first turn, then Rufus second, and just as the hare got to ground, Magistrate made a rush to kill. The Judge gave one turn to each dog, and called them of equal value. This I hold was a mistake. In a fair start, the first turn is scored as two points; but being made by the dog running the outer circle is equal to three; and the rush or attempt to kill ought to have been scored as one, whilst Rufus simply made one turn.

The course took place close to the line, and I was standing beside the owner of Rufus, who was quite prepared to hear his dog pronounced beaten.

In ordinary cases an undecided course may not be a very great hardship; but here, Magistrate being slightly lame at the start, every extra course diminished his chance very much. No kill.

2nd Course.

Brilliant ran a bye.

This hare went straight off at once to an earth and never was turned;—a very lucky thing for Brilliant, for the puppy put in to assist was likely to have given precious little assistance.

3rd Course.

Celeste beat Mamelon.

As fine a course as could be seen; but Celeste all through showed most speed and did most work. The ground was hard and open, in fact most favorable for the hare. Two old dogs would probably have killed, but the hare escaped from the puppies by going to ground. No kill.

4th Course.

Magistrate beat Rufus.

Magistrate was lame, but ran most uncommonly well, beat Rufus at all points, and finished by making a very pretty kill.

Hares were rather scarce; but the ground was so first-rate, we preferred going on regularly to the chance of getting more hares and worse country.

• 3rd Ties.

Brilliant and Magistrate

Ran an undecided course. We were close to a village, where we found this hare. Puss most unexpectedly went straight through, and threw out the umpire, who, on reaching the other side, saw the dogs make one turn each. The hare then tried to get into a hole in a Hindoo's tomb, and sticking fast, was killed without merit. Certainly the Lawyer was not in luck. He was very lame indeed now, and nothing but his courage and blood could have carried him on. A kill.

2nd Course.

Celeste ran a bye.

Ran with her half-sister Countess. When slipped the hare was on a pathway ; but she suddenly turned across the plough, and was killed by Countess after one turn, making a very short course of it indeed. A kill.

3rd Course.

Brilliant beat Magistrate.

As long as the running was straight, the dog did well ; but he was so lame that he could not command himself in turning, and was beaten. But it was without discredit, for he ran as game as possible. A kill.

4th Ties.

Major Skinner's red and white bitch Brilliant

BEAT

Dr. Cannon's red and white bitch Celeste.

The glorious uncertainty of coursing. We found this hare in a gram field, without a bush or any thing a foot high to interfere. To the surprise of every one, Brilliant went off much the best, and did by far the most of the work, ending with five points to two in her favor. Celeste ran so stiff and sore-looking that one could hardly believe she was the same bitch ; but I will give the reason hereafter. A kill.

PEDIGREES OF WINNER AND RUNNER UP.

Brilliant, by Dr. Scott's imported dog Rufus, out of Major Skinner's imported bitch Miss Hannah.

Celeste, a younger sister of Comet, Czar, and Smokes, being by Dr. Scott's Critic, out of Dr. Cannon's Blue Bell.

There never could be a better illustration of the proverb that "good luck is better than a good dog" than we had in Brilliant winning the Cup.

I beg to state that it is a matter in which I have no prejudice particularly in favor of one over another, and those who know who J. J. is know this to be the case, yet if I were asked to place the pups according to my opinion of their goodness, I would not place Brilliant higher up than fifth or sixth, and I doubt very much whether more puppies even than that number would not beat her.

I certainly would have no hesitation in placing Celeste, Magistrate, Countess, and Mamelon above her, and then there would be several left that I would not much fear to back against her.

She won her first course by only a point or two in a scrambling affair. Her second was won by the kill alone. Her third was a bye. Her last she won most unmistakeably and here is the reason her opponent ran so badly. Celeste had been in season shortly before the meeting, and was not served. She ran and won her three first courses on three different days; but when she had to run a second course on the third day she was quite unfit, her condition only being sufficient to enable her to run one course a day. So convinced was I of this, that I requested her owner on her return home to try her, and he did so. He found that she ran a single course, or perhaps two, with great fire; but that if she was tried again, after a rest, she got so stiff and sore that she could hardly move. It is a well-known fact that nine bitches out of ten are unfit to run for at least two or three months after being in season, and Celeste was not like Dr. Scott's Scandal of last year, an exception to the rule.

I have no hesitation whatever in saying that I consider Celeste was by far the best bitch in the field, either in the All Aged or Puppies Stakes.

As we had found so few hares, and as the running for the cups had taken so long, no Consolation Stakes were given; but the balance of our funds was made into two purses, and given to the two runnersap, both belonging to Dr. Cannon.

I have little more to say regarding the meeting, except to notice the extreme indifference with which the Delhiites regard coursing.

Shadfaah and Putpurgunge are respectively about three and four miles from Delhi, and perhaps two more from Cantonments, the road being perfectly good for a buggy. Yet on the last day to see the finish for both Cups we had two umpires,

the Secretary, and one owner of dogs, and the day before, I think, we had two more owners of dogs.

I had fully intended to have added some remarks regarding the kind of greyhound Minie recommends ; but being anxious to send this early, I now content myself by saying that there were thoroughbred dogs at Delhi that were fit to lick as many half Rampores as he could have brought against them. But I mean to let you have more of this by-and-by.

A REPLY TO "BIG BORES VERSUS SMALL."

BY SHAMROCK.

AN article headed "Big Bores *versus* Small," by PLUM CENTRE, appeared in No. V. of the new series *India Sporting Review*. The subject treated of is one of some importance, and, as I differ from PLUM CENTRE in his views concerning the calibre of sporting guns and rifles for *India*, it may be as well to state my opinions and fairly discuss the question. I was somewhat misled by the title. I should have suggested the heading "Small Bores *versus* Big" as better expressing the writer's views. In answer to his first question,—“What is the superiority of big gauges and consequently big bullets over small ones?”—I should say the following,—*first*, greater powers of penetration, blood-letting, and bone-crashing ; *second*, less tendency to be turned by bones, muscles, and integuments ; *third*, less liability to be deflected from the true line of flight by wind and currents of air.

I regret that PLUM CENTRE should “grieve whenever he sees a ‘smasher’ by a good maker, at the waste of good workmanship and material ;” and his feelings must be deeply harrowed when he hears such practical men as Baker in Ceylon, Galton in South Africa, and Palliser in the Western Prairies, recommending, as they all do, large bores 10 or 12 to the lb.

His remarks about Yankee rifles, as compared with English ones are quite true ; they always did, and always will, carry off the palm from English ones in firing at a target, for the simple reason that they are made for the sole purpose of target-shooting.

After stating that the verdict of India is in favor of large bores, PLUM CENTRE asks—“Has it been fully proven that small bullets won't kill deer, &c.?” Of course it has not. Wonderful shots have been, and always will be, made with small bullets ; and, if in the right place, no deer has a chance when

hit with one ; then it must be remembered that the deer tribe, even including the antelopes, do not afford by *any* means as good sport as the larger game of the cat, bear, goat, sheep, ox, and elephant families ; and consequently to argue from the deer tribe is to take as the standard of comparison an inferior species of game to that generally sought after. The remarks about native shikarees are quite true ; they do wonderful feats occasionally, and I have heard of cool deeds of nerve (walking up to sleeping tigers, &c), such as would put most bold Britishers to the blush, though we do rather fancy we are fine fellows. One reason of a native's success is his patience and phlegmatic disposition ; he will sit for an hour in one position sooner than lose his chance. When an Englishman would say " Hang it, I can't wait, here goes for a chance shot," our friend the shikaree sits quiet, probably reflects that *he can't afford the price* of a useless shot ; and, after hours of patient watching and crawling, gets into such close quarters, that his ball must take effect.

" May not a small bullet in the right place do more than a big one in the wrong ? " Of course it not only *may*, but *will*. If in *the* right place, the beast dies at once ; if struck by a big one in the wrong place, the animal may get off ; but, it must be remembered that it is not always possible to put the ball in the right place ; rocks or trees may intervene ; the animal may be running or bounding, and unquestionably, if both balls are in the wrong place, the big one will do most towards bringing the animal *to bag*, which is the great object of the sportsman.

PLUM CENTRE objects to any thing larger than " a smasher of sixteen or fourteen " as " field-pieces and not guns." Why ? Surely a man may arm himself with the weapon that he conceives to be most deadly, provided he can carry and use it fairly. Why does PLUM CENTRE consider that guns end and field artillery commence at the gauge of 14 to the lb. ?

No doubt " if English smashers were made proportionally as heavy as Yankee rifles, they would take two men to lift them." It is not improbable that this is the very reason why they are *not* made *proportionally* heavy ; they are made so as to enable the ball to be discharged without perceptible recoil ; and every ounce beyond that is so much dead useless weight. PLUM CENTRE will find no one enter more fully into his views as to the propriety " of every sportsman carrying his own weapon himself " than I do. I have over and over again been astounded at the reckless way most men, whom I considered in other respects first-rate sportsmen, allowed their

weapons to be carried; thus voluntarily putting it out of their power to take any quick snap-shots such as frequently offer themselves in *all* sorts of shooting, and then because the unfortunate native doesn't put the weapon into their hands, the animal in the mean time having vanished like "greased lightning," and cursing, quite forgetting that they, and not the native, are the parties at fault.

PLUM CENTRE appears to me to have made one grand mistake: starting with the fact—an undeniable one—that Yankee rifles shoot better than English ones, he assumes them as the type for rifles of every class, quite forgetting that the Yankee rifle is made solely for small game and target-shooting, while for India we require a weapon to lay low some of the largest and most ferocious of known animals. Certainly half of the crack Yankee rifle shots never fire at any animal larger than a buck (Virginian,) the mass of their shots being fired at birds and small animals whose fur is valuable; to use a big ball for such purposes would be madness. All their large game—buffaloes, grizzly bears, wapiti, grosse cornes, &c. are found Westward, and have long since left the populous districts where shooting at a mark is so fashionable an amusement. Buffaloes are pursued on horse-back generally with smooth bores fired across the saddle bow. A few "bars" and "pointers" are probably killed every year with small rifles; but that doesn't prove any thing against large bores. I have read an account of a grizzly bear receiving thirteen wounds in good places before he died. When I read the account it struck me that probably that was owing to the smallness of the bullets used; and in proof that large bullets will do execution, I will cite the fact that last year I killed four bears *consecutively* with one bullet each (12 bore); three out of the four dropped *in their tracks*, and the fourth—a monster measuring 7' 9" from claw to claw (the skin stretched on the ground)—ran about 70 yards and then fell dead. In India there are few places where large game is not within reach, (say four days' travelling), and as no sportsman would fish for tittlebats when he could get salmon, so I presume few would seek small game when they could get large; and for that shooting, I maintain large bores to be infinitely superior to small. We all know what a vast proportion of running shots are obtained generally. In the howdah almost every shot is fired at running game. In forest shooting on foot certainly two-thirds of all shots are so; and even in the Himalaya, it is rare to get more than two standing shots before the herd begin to move; the advantage of a heavy

ball for running shots is, that, supposing it to strike in any other than a vital place, it does far more to bring the beast to bag than a small one. In the glorious Himalaya shooting (to my mind the finest conceivable) the advantage of large balls is still more apparent, independent of their being less liable to deflection by wind—a point of the utmost importance in those airy regions. There is no shooting in the world where it is of more importance to kill at once, or wound so severely as to prevent the necessity of a long chase on the blood trail; a stern chase is proverbially a long one, and in no position more so than amid the rocks and forests of the Himalaya. Now for the single disadvantage of heavy rifles and big bores—their *weight*. This undoubtedly is a drawback to those not blessed with good thews and sinews; and to keen sportsmen in that predicament, I should recommend a rifle of the weight they can easily manage to be carried by themselves; and a heavy one, say 12 to the lb., to be carried by an attendant, and used for standing shots when such offer themselves. It is astonishing, though, how great a weight a man can accustom himself to carry without feeling it.

I have heard it said that one reason of the Yankees using such small bores as they do is that a man going for weeks into the wilderness requires as many charges as possible with him, and that he can carry say 200 balls of 50 to the lb., whereas 200 balls of 12 to the lb. would break him down. Granted; but would he not kill more game (supposing the objects of his pursuit to be larger than antelope) with 50 No. 12 than with 200 No. 48, or 100 No. 24? I am disposed to think he would. I would remark, in conclusion, that the English are an eminently practical race; that all over the world in India, Ceylon, South Africa, and Western America, in fact wherever our countrymen have pursued the noblest beasts of the forest, plain and hill, they have unanimously come to the conclusion (each man *independently* judging from facts and circumstances as they presented themselves to him) that big bores are the thing; and I cannot bring myself to think that they are wrong. In support of my opinions, I would quote Baker, Gordon, Cumming, Galton, Palliser, and Indian Sportsmen, *passim*.

N. B.—PLUM CENTRE is evidently a wag, *vide* the first line of his article. I hope, should he reply to this, he won't indulge in any *facetiae* such as "green immortal," &c., so palpably connected with my *nom de guerre*.

SOME SORT OF A REPLY TO THE QUERIES OF OLD FOGY.

BY ZOOPHILUS.

Now for a brief answer to OLD FOGY'S requisitions.

"The Deer, Antelope, Hares, Ducks, Pigeons, &c.," will all perhaps be treated of in due course ; but I cannot do much to elucidate them on the present occasion. To do so, properly, would go far towards filling some numbers of the Review : for which I have already the 'Felines' (descriptions of *twenty species*) made over to the printer ; and the "Gal-
linaceous birds" must follow, if all goes on merrily,—another pretty considerable series, by no means to be summarily disposed of.

It is true that the name 'Hog Deer' is often applied in the Madras Presidency to the MEMINNA INDICA, or 'Mouse Deer' of Ceylon. The 'Hog Deer' of Upper India, Burma, &c., (CERVUS PORCINUS,) is unknown in the Southern Presidency ;* but inhabits some districts of Ceylon (where perhaps introduced), and is there known as the 'Paddy-field Deer.' Here it is the *Para* of the natives ; and it is the *Durrai* or *Dray* (variously written,) of the Burmese.

OLD FOGY is in some confusion with respect to the Ibex group. The so called 'Ibex' of the Nilgiris is a peculiar species, most nearly related to the 'Tehr,' or 'Tahir,' of the W. Himaláya, or 'Jháral' of Nipal. "The Sakeen or Skeyn" refers to a totally different animal, with long, robust, curved, and knobbed or knotted horns ; being the genuine Ibex of the N. W. Himaláya, affined to that of the Alps, but distinct from it (*i. e.* the 'Stein-bock' of the Germans, and 'Bouquetin,' formerly *Bouc-estein*, of the French.)† The 'Markhor' is another superb wild Goat of the N. W. Himaláya, &c., with huge unknotted spiral horns.

The 'Bakira' (query, *Bákrá* or Goat !) probably refers to the GAZELLA CORA, or 'Ravine Deer' of many writers : but the Peguan 'Ravine Deer' of POONGHEE (in p. 167) must surely denote something else ; though what, I cannot even guess ! The GAZELLA CORA is, indeed, the 'Goat Antelope' of many Madras sportsmen.

* No ! OLD FOGY states its occurrence, in a communication which stands over for the present.

† Perhaps, however the *C. sibirica* of Schinz.

The so called 'Sloth' of Bengal, Asám, and the countries eastward and southward to the Malayan archipelago (NYCTICEBUS TARDIGRADUS), is quite a different animal from the slender-limbed creature, bearing the same popular name, which inhabits the Coromandel coast and Ceylon (STENOPS GRACILIS). The former is the *Shirmindí Billi*, or 'Bashful Cat,' of the natives here.

The *Bára Sing'ha* is not "the CERVUS WALLICHII, or Tibetan Stag of Hodgson"; neither is it the *Honglu* or Kashmirian Stag, termed *Bára Sing'ha* by HILL RANGER (in p. 145);* nor the *T'hámine* or Peguan Deer, so designated by POONGHEE (in page 167); nor is it "the large Gouse or *Bára Sing'ha*" of VERITAS (in No. III, p. 302),—Gouse being the Sylhet name for the *Sámhur* or *Sámur*, or Himaláyan *Jerów*, or so called 'Elk' of Ceylon (CERVUS HIPPELAPHUS vel *equinus*, &c.),—sometimes, perhaps, *Burra Sing'ha* (or 'big-horned'), as distinguished from *Bára Sing'ha* ('twelve-horned,' viz. *twelve-antlered*, or *twelve-pointed*.) Here we have a host of names for one species, instead of a host of species by the same name! *Bára Sing'ha* being scarcely a generic appellation, like Deer; but the received name for a particular kind, and not necessarily bearing exactly twelve points or antlers, for I have counted as many as seventeen.† The true *Bára Sing'ha* is the CERVUS DUVAUCELEI of Cuvier, and *C. elaphoides* of Hodgson; which is not only a trans-Gangetic species, as commonly supposed, but inhabits likewise the Nerbudda valley. (*Vide* 'Review,' Vol. XVIII, 48; and *B. S. M.* Vol. XXI, 27.) It is highly gregarious, and (as GUNGA remarked long ago), the herds "inhabit the swamps on the low grounds, as well as on more arid lands." The alleged 'Spotted *Bára Sing'ha* of the Sundarbáns,' as figured in one of Hardwicke's unpublished drawings in the British Museum, upon which is founded the *C. Smithii* of Dr. Gray, has no prototype in nature that I know of; unless, perhaps (and most probably), a common Spotted Deer (*C. AXIS*) with abnormally shaped horns, bearing an extra snag or two at the crown. Most assuredly there is no such race in the Bengal Sundarbáns; but many years have elapsed since I

* Also by FORESTER, in No. VI, 349.

† Upon a noble frontlet belonging to the late F. Russell, Esq., C. S.; and of which I took some drawings.

A specific name, once generally accepted, becomes like a surname: thus Mr. White may happen to be a black man; and "white Blackbird" is correctly applied to an *allino* of the species. Such names as CAPRIMULGUS, CYPRIDUS APUS, and PARADISEA APODA, are retained in Zoology, although every one is aware of their literal inaccuracy.

saw the drawing in question. A dusky or *melanoid* variety of *C. AXIS*, with the usual spots scarcely discernible, occurs rarely; and upon this is founded another nominal or fictitious species, the *C. nudipalpebra* of Ogilby! There is a skin of this blackish *variety* of the *Axis* in the Calcutta museum.

The Tibetan and Kashmirian Stags are two distinct species, appertaining to the *elaphine* type of northern regions; exemplified by the *CERVUS ELAPHUS* or 'Red Deer' of Britain, and which is unknown south of the Himalāya.

The *T'hâmine* appertains to the same peculiar type as the *Sungnai* or Munipur Deer, *CERVUS ELDII* (and subsequently *frontalis*) of McClelland: of which last, by the way, a fine pair of horns is figured in the background of a portrait in the *B. S. M.* for Nov. 1839; prior to the *description* of the species in the 'Calcutta Journal of Natural History' for 1843, and the notices of its horns in the two preceding volumes.*

POONGHEE also mentions "Spotted Deer (*Delaville*), Ravine Deer, Bison, and Bears," in Pegu. Does he not mean by the first the Hog Deer (*C. PORCINUS*) in its more or less spotted rainy season coat? The second can hardly signify the so called 'Ravine Deer' of India, which is a species of true Gazelle! The third is the Gaour (*BŒS GAURUS*), or 'Bison' of DECCAN RANGER (p. 207), and 'Gayal' of Orissa (p. 173) of POLY-GROOVE! Altogether different from the true Gayal (*B. FRONTALIS*), of the Asām and Tippera ranges: and POONGHEE would do well to slay and describe the little known 'wild Ox' of Pegu, which is still an *unnamed* species, affined to the Banteng (*B. SONDAICUS*) of Java and Borneo, and said to be again different from the Tenasserim 'wild Ox,' which, if so, is another species yet unnamed! The Bear of Pegu is the small smooth-coated Sun Bear (*URSUS MALAYANUS*), as unlike

* A still earlier notice, of a horn at least of this type, by Dr. J. E. Gray of the British Museum, occurs in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for April 25th, 1837; but no name is bestowed. Dr. Gray cites this notice in his 'Catalogue of Mammalia' of 1843, and there applies the name *Panolia platyceros*, terming the Munipur animal *P. acuticornis*. Subsequently, in 1846, he unites the two by the name *Panolia Eldii* (misprinted *Eedii*): though not improbably both the Munipur and Peguan animals are here referred to; the latter also inhabiting the Malayan peninsula. According to my observation, of not a few pairs of horns of each of them, those of the southern animal—both in the beam and the brow—never attain to nearly so great a length as in the Munipur Deer; and the crown is mostly *trifid*, whereas in the other it is mostly *bifid*. POONGHEE will be doing good service, if he favours us with a proper description of the *T'hâmine*, which is an animal not much known, and *exceedingly well worth sending alive to Europe*.

Referring to Dr. Gray's "Synopsis of the Species of Deer," published in 1850, I find the misprint *Eedii* continued; and the *C. Smithii*, Gray, likewise referred to it as a synonyme; but Dr. Gray remarks—"I am now doubtful if the sketch [Hardwicke's] might not have been intended for this species, or a new one allied to it." [Query, the *T'hâmine*?] *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1850, p. 230: Is the *T'hâmine* a spotted animal?

the common Indian Bear (*U. LABIATUS*) as can well be ! Why not therefore distinguish it from the ordinary Bear of this country, as student-readers are liable to be misled by such non-discrimination ?

The 'Goral' has been often enough described, and first by General Hardwicke in 1823 : vide 'Transactions of the Linnean Society,' Vol. XIV, 518, with figure. There is also an excellent figure and capital account of its habits, by GURKHA, in the *B. S. M.* for January 1835. See also MOUNTAINEER in this 'Review,' Vol. VIII, 10 (old series) ; and elaborate notices of the 'Tehr' and 'Ibex' by the same writer, in Vol. VII, 88, and XIII, 48. The Goral is a sort of Himalayan representative of the Chamois (or 'Gemsbok'*) of the Alps ; though not exactly *congeneric* with that animal, nor has it the *boot-hook* form of horn which especially characterises the Chamois.† The Goral of the Asamese mountains wants looking to ; as all the skins of it which I have seen were of a *bright rufous* hue. Ditto with those of the representative of the 'Surrów,' which inhabits the Yá-ma-doung mountains that separate Arakan from Pegu. Further south, in the Tenasserim provinces, we get the Malayan Surrów, or *Kam'bing-utan* (literally 'wild Goat'), which, differs well in the skull from the Himalayan Surrów (or *Thar* of Hodgson), and has the nuchal mane white at base or altogether. This southern species occurs also down the spine of the Malayan peninsula, and upon the mountains of Sumátra (whence originally described by Marsden).

Now for a few birds. "What 'do five Moonall, one Cocklass, and a Loongee' mean in No. III ? In all conscience what ? Fish, fowl, or beast ?" The first is the 'Impeyan Pheasant' of the books, *LOPHOPHORUS IMPEYANUS* (*L. refulgens* of Temminck). The second is the *PUCRASIA MACROLOPHA*, called also *Plass* and *Pucrass*, or 'Pucrass Pheasant' : and the third is the 'Jewar' of MOUNTAINEER, yclept *CERIORNIS MELANOCEPHALA* (vel *Tragopan Temminckii* of Vigors), the so-called 'Argus,' or 'Horned Pheasant,' or 'Satyr-fowl' of the W. Himaláya. Vide descriptions of all three by MOUNTAINEER, in the 'Review,' Vol. VIII, 137 (old series.)

I would next undertake the determination of J. J.'s fishes : but have not the time just now ; nor could you, Mr. Editor,

* Both 'Gemsbok' and 'Steinbok' are applied by the Dutch colonists to widely different species in S. Africa : and the *Stein-bock* of the Carpathian mountains is the Chamois !

† A nearly similar hook occurs in the 'Prong-horned Antelopes' of N. America (*ANTILOCAPRA*).

afford me the necessary space : wherefore they must stand over for the present. Surely enough has been said, however, to demonstrate the necessity of more *precision* on the part of your correspondents, if they wish to be properly understood, and to convey accurate and trustworthy information. Suppose, now, that a writer at home were to describe the *geographical distribution* of the “*Bāra Sing’ha*” Deer, from the various notices of such an alleged species by your correspondents. A precious bit of confusion would he make of it ! Yet naturalists at home are blamed, and even sneered at pretty often, for being thus led astray by those to whom they are surely justified in looking for original, and at least passably correct, information !

I have only further to refer to OLD FOGY’S obliging offer, on the part of himself and friends, to procure any specimens (“skins and skulls”) that may be needed. My list of *desiderata* from S. India is far from extensive ; but I should like to receive fine *stufferable* skins of the ‘Nilgiri Ibex,’ adult male and female ;—ditto of a small wild Cat found along the Coromandel coast and in Ceylon, the *FELIS RUBIGINOSA* (described in Belanger’s ‘Voyage,’—grey, with three or four well-defined narrow black lines along the back, and the lower-parts white with rufous spots ;*—also the black Marten of the Nilgiris (*MARTES GWATKINSII*) ;—and one or two good skins of the Madras Jungle-fowl (*GALLUS SONNERATHI*). The above will suffice for the present.†

November 24, 1856.

P. S.—As regards fishes, I have to remark that T. C. A., in No. VI, 319, confounds the ‘Red Mullet’ (*MULLUS*) with the ‘Grey Mullet’ (*MUGIL*). They are two very distinct ‘genera,’ belonging to quite different ‘families’ of fishes. The Red Mullet is that first noticed, in the extract from ‘the *Art* of Dining’ ; and the Grey Mullet is that afterwards described. Why the same English name, ‘Mullet,’ should apply to both, seeing that they bear no particular resemblance to each other, I have not seen explained.

It seems that our English word derives alike (more immediately) from the French words *Mulle* and *Mulet*, applied to the two genera : the Red being the *Τριπλη* of

* Vide p. 39, *note*.

† Add good skins of the Monkeys, *PRESBYTIS JOHNII* and *PR. HYPOLEUCOS*, with skulls of the adult animals ; a good skin of the Civet of Malabar ; Skeleton of adult Dugong ; and skulls, with a skin or two, of Otters. Are there not two species of these last, one much larger than the other ! If not even a third, with exceedingly minute claws ?

Aristotle,* which Pliny translates as *Mullus* (whence *Mulle* in French); and the Grey bearing the Greek name *μύζων*, and Latin name *Mugil* (whence *Muge* and *Mulet* in French). Referring to the 'History of British Fishes,' by my late distinguished and much honoured friend, William Yarrell, I find that even he offers no explanation of the *double emploi*; but he very succinctly tells us all about the monstrously extravagant prices which were paid by the Roman epicures for a big fish of the *Mullus* or 'Red Mullet' kind.

In his history of the 'Striped Red Mullet' (*MULLUS SURMULETUS*), he remarks—"The Red Mulletts were well known to the ancients, and the generic term *MULLUS*, by which they are distinguished, is said to have reference to the scarlet colour of the sandal or shoe worn by the Roman Consuls, and in later terms by the Emperors, which was called *mulleus*. So much were these fish in estimation, that a Mullet of large size appears always to have been an object of particular admiration, and sometimes of contention. A fish of three pounds' weight produced a considerable sum to the fortunate fisherman, while the cost of a fish of four pounds and a half, says Martial, was ruinous. A Mullet of six pounds is recorded to have produced a sum equal to £48; one still larger £64; and even £240 were given for three of very unusual size, procured on the same day for a repast of more than usual magnificence. The striped Red Mullet is the species which, occasionally only, attains to so enviable a size in the Mediterranean: the second [European] species (*M. BARBATUS*), which on our coast is very rare, is much smaller, but more beautiful in colour, and is the species which on that account the Romans exhibited in vases of glass to their friends and guests. They also kept Mulletts in their numerous *vivaria*; but, thus confined, the fish did not continue to increase in size. At the present time," continues Mr. Yarrell, "the Mulletts of Provence and Toulon are in high estimation. The flesh is white, firm, and of good flavour, and being free from fat, is considered easy of digestion. The liver is the part of the fish in the greatest request. On our own coast the striped Red Mullet seldom exceeds fourteen inches in length, and even this would be considered a fish of large size. The largest for which I possess any authority occurred several years since. This Mullet weighed three pounds six ounces, was in the highest perfection, and beautiful in colour. It was sent from Weymouth as a present to the late Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Berkeley Square."

* Not *TRIGLA* of modern naturalists, which is the typical genus of 'Gurnards.'

The 'Red Mullet' are strictly sea-fish, and several species (though referred to a distinct generic section, *UPENEUS*,) inhabit the Indian seas. Many of the 'Grey Mullet' (*MUGIL*) are fresh-water fishes, and some exclusively so. Four kinds are commonly brought to the Calcutta fish-bazars, and others inhabit the Bay of Bengal, and one pretty little fellow with golden fins is only procurable above the tideway of the Gangetic rivers. These are fine-flavoured fish, though fat and oily somewhat; and whether fried or boiled, are a favourite and frequent viand with your humble servant. Two attain a considerable size, one having a much larger eye than the other; and both of these are termed *Sol Bānghun* by the natives, and 'Sea Mullet' by our own people; a third is the *Korsula*, with narrow head, and remarkably prominent eyes, which commonly swims with its eyes above the surface, in troops more or less numerous; being very abundant, and excellent eating: and a fourth is the *Parsiā* of the natives of Bengal, and is scarcely less common than the last.

What the particular 'Grey Mullet' may be, that is procurable in Bundelkund, I should rather like to know. The species of this genus are very numerous, and some or other of them inhabit most parts of the world: but it is a sort of *Mullus* (or 'mull') to confound them with the encrimsoned dainties patronized by the Romans of old, and in modern days by Quin, and a former toothsome Duke of Portland.

P. S. No. 2.—Since the above was written, I have been requested to annotate a further reply to OLD FOGY, from the pen of a friend, which has led to more explanatory details, that we trust may prove acceptable when ABEL EAST thinks fit to insert them.

By the way, your correspondent ALPHA has paid me the compliment of asking me to reply to a curious "Chess Query," which he quotes from the 'Illustrated London News.' It is somewhat out of my beat; but I believe I cannot do better than refer him to Sir W. Jones's celebrated essay "On the Indian Game of Chess," published in the '*Asiatic Researches*,' Vol. II, p. 159 *et seq.* Dr. D. Forbes's papers on the subject I have not seen; but may remark that the passage in the *Amaracōsha* referred to, as cited by Sir W. Jones, was not adduced by him as treating of "the Game of Chess at all, but simply to the component parts of an army." Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may think it worth while to republish the learned essay in question; as there are many of your readers to whom such a work as the '*Asiatic Researches*' is rarely accessible. I think that it will supply ALPHA with just the information which he desiderates.

CALCUTTA RACES,—1856-57.

BY ABEL EAST.

WE left this country for England on the 1st of May 1854. The previous Race Meeting had been a very indifferent one : indeed chronicling it we said it was the worst we had seen for many years, and that according to appearances we were not likely to have another for some time to come ; we expressed a hope that somebody would take care of the Course and the Race Stand, in anticipation of brighter days.

The season of 1855-56 was a blank ! We returned in October of the former year and dreary was the prospect, but there *was* a Meeting and it was something to build on for the future. In our number for February 1856—the first of our New Series—we published a prospectus of two Meetings, eleven days racing in all. In March 1854 we wrote against the admission of jockies, stable-keepers and dealers as owners of running horses : we ascribed much of the decadence of the Turf to their admission, and in making a fresh start it was necessary to have the point considered and decided : the Stewards were unanimous and declared that no horse could start on the Calcutta Course, unless declared *bonâ fide* the property of a gentleman subscriber, nor could any confederacy with dealers, European or Native, or jockies, be allowed. This was for many years the rule in the Bombay Course : it has ceased to be so, and we think we see indications of mischief that will compel the real lovers of the Turf, for racing-sake, to revert to the old provision.

Although, as we have said, our Stewards were unanimous, we are not sure that all were equally satisfied as to the soundness of their decision : we heard half-hinted fears that it might do mischief, and doubts as to the possibility of our having Stables enough to make a meeting. In these fears we never participated : we felt perfectly confident that the only way to get gentlemen to form Stables was to show them that they might race together upon something like equal terms : we need not pursue the subject : the rule was published ; we have had about fifteen independent gentlemen owners, very large entrances as compared with those of recent years, the largest start ever seen, we think, on the Calcutta Course, and altogether a decidedly successful season.

The dealers were at liberty to train horses and enter them on the chance of sale, upon the understanding that if not sold they should only pay half entrance. Sheik Ibrahim entered six Arabs and Hadjee Mahomed two. The Hadjee sold one—Cairo (now King John) to Abel East the day before the Meeting: this was publicly declared by the purchaser at an Ordinary a *bond fide*, unconditional, purchase: the Sheik sold two—Midnight and the Doctor—to Hadjee Burheeroodowlah*: this sale was publicly questioned at one of the Ordinaries by Mr. Cloud; but Mr. Holmes, of Cook and Co., positively affirmed it, and the Secretary stated he had received a letter declaring the sale, from Cook and Co.'s establishment, bearing the purchaser's signature: perhaps the rumoured price of the two (Rs. 6,000) suggested the doubt, or helped to strengthen it: if the price named was correct we certainly think that there was not a second man on the Turf who would have given such an amount, for the Doctor was a pulling, tear-away animal—not of the kind of horse of which we expect great things, and Midnight was not fit to go. We think for the future it will be well to limit the period at which such horses should be saleable, for the purpose of the coming Meeting, and that this might be the last day of nomination: or it might be sufficient to require the verbal declaration of the purchaser, or of some disinterested party representing him.

The Meeting was looked forward to with very great interest: there were a great many horses of sorts in training in Calcutta, and Mr. Monghyr's and Mr. Cloud's Stables were reported very strong: some one wrote down that the latter was "coming to sweep the Course." Maydew and Raebuck were regarded as more than dangerous for the Colonial, and for the Derby there were Chancery and Gauntlet; then as a Plater there was the English mare Diana. Maydew did not show above two or three times, falling lame from an accident on her way down. In Mr. Monghyr's Stable Babylonian was a tower of strength; there was Lucks-All for the Derby, and no less than five Country-breds down for the Colonial: one of them—Amelia—had been with us during the year in company with Meg Merrilies, and both had been promising well. Mr. Return sent us a Cape Colt, Zouave, and an Arab, Thunderer: and this horse was dreaded if for no other reason than that Mr. R. has seemed to farm the Derby, as it were, for some years and with the smallest possible Stable.

The Calcutta Stables had little to offer in opposition to these lots, unless it might be in the way of Arabs. Mr. Reynolds had become the purchaser of the great mare Beeswing for Rs. 4,000, and Mr. Payne had purchased the well-known Madras mare Coquette; but she was lame on, or immediately after, her arrival, and never showed: there was not another Plater of any note here, English, Cape, or Colonial, for though Penthislea was still in Mr. Payne's string, and an occasional gallop suggested that her rider might possibly be brought up under the clause in the New Police Act for the protection of animals, it was quite manifest that she could not be brought out again. Besides Beeswing Mr. Reynolds had two promising Arabs—Skender Beg and Theodore—and a little black filly Empress, bred by Mr. Beckwith at Alipore, and purchased when he went home by the owner of the Derby horse Whalebone: the latter never showed at the post and the former changed hands before the Meeting. Mr. Payne's strength was in Arabs: he had four in for the Derby, and his good horse Nero, who won that race in 1853-54; then there were three—all very likely horses—belonging to two Parsee gentlemen,—not confederates, however, and if it was not the first time that Parsees have owned running horses, we are pretty sure our last Derby was the first occasion on which they have been seen piloting them in the earnestness of a Turf contest. Mr. Grey, the father of the Turf, was owner of a couple—an Arab gelding Victim and the English mare Monima; but as they never showed above two or three times even on the Training Course, we need say no more about them, except that the mare is of excellent blood and has never had a fair chance, or hardly any chance, of showing what she is worth. We had occasion long ago to say that Mr. Grey's racing was simply "playing at forfeits," and so it continues.

Abel East had three in for the Derby, and started them all: he had also Indian Warrior, of Mysore and Bangalore reputation, a Country-bred by the Cape mare Midnight out of a thoroughbred English mare with a stride like an English horse, a Cape horse by the English t. b. Winchelsea, dam Handmaid by Wildrake, and the English horse General Washington, by Emperor, the winner of the first Emperor's Plate at Ascot. We should have mentioned among the Colonials Mr. Payne's b. aust. g. Belisarius, a three year old, and Mr. West's chesnut Australian colt Great Western. The first was not brought out, wherefore we are not sure; the second went wrong on the eve of the Meeting, but we

hope not incurably. Mr. Return's Zouave went in the loins, and the last time we saw him was sitting down in the shafts of the Sheikh's buggy, into which he was purchased at the liberal price of Rs. 50.

We think we have pretty well named all the horses that did, or were likely to, show. We must not forget, however, the great Mercury, who arrived soon after his sporting owner and was the admiration of every body when he took his first canter. Considering that he is now 13 years of age we question if any horse has ever worn better.

The Trial Stakes opened the Meeting; but the Derby and the Colonial were the great topics of conversation and speculation, and, as usual, people were asking each other as to the time in which they would be done? Before coming to our report we may supply our readers with a complete record of the former winners of these two great races, with the weights up and time.

THE DERBY—TWO MILES.

1844-45	Crab.....	8.9	.....	3.58
1845-46	Glaucus	9.3	.....	3.54½
1846-47	Minuet.....	8.3	.....	3.53
1847-48	Ishmael	8.12	.....	4.0
1848-49	Wahaby ..	9.3	.....	3.57
1849-50	Blood Royal.....	8.12	.....	4.2
1850-51	Peradventure	8.3*	.....	4.3
1851-52	Harold ..	8.9	.....	4.2
1852-53	Right Royal.....	8.12	.....	4.2
1853-54	Nero.....	7.13	... .	4.1
1854-55	No Races			
1855-56	Haphazard	8.4	.....	4.9

THE COLONIAL—R. C. 1½ mile and 15 yards.*

1847-48	Cape h ...	Richmond† ...	9.01 ...	3.41
1848-49	c n s w g...	Lunatic‡ ..	8.5 ...	(not time taken)
1849-50	g n s w g...	Boomerang ..	8.11 ...	3.25
1850-51	b Tas c ...	Van Dieman...	9.5 ...	3.23
1851-52	b Tas h ..	Young Lucifer	8.3 ...	3.22

* Now 1½ mile and 18 yards.

† Bungarabee a c n s w colt was leading at the finish and could have won, but his owner had declared to win with *Richmond*.

‡ There were two other horses from the same stable in the race, and their only antagonist was the a c b f *Hebe*, pulled up at the first quarter.

1852-53	b Tas c	... Habeas Corpus	8.4	... 3.24
1853-54	ch c b f	... Grace Lee	7.8	... 3.27
1854-55	No Races.			
1855-56	br c b m	... Meg Merrilies	8.2	... 3.30 easy.

The 20th December saw some ten or a dozen at dinner at the Town Hall, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 o'clock the company might have numbered about five and twenty. It was early seen that Ordinaries would not answer, and they were abandoned, one of the side rooms being lighted up for company at 8 o'clock.

For the Trial Stakes the programme gave us four : the weights they were to carry and the prices they fetched in a lottery of G. M. 50 were as under :—

	st.	lbs.	G. M.
Legerdemain,	10	7	7
Beeswing,	9	0	13
Nero,	8	3	9
Indian Warrior,	7	13	6

Hadjee Burheeroodowlah had taken a subscription, as was supposed, for the Waler Lunatic ; but he paid forfeit.

Then came the Derby Lottery of 70 Tickets.

	st.	lbs.	G. M.
Shylock,	8	8	1
Puck,	7	13	2
King John,	8	8	4
Thunderer,	8	8	15
Sultan,	8	8	1
Pirate,	8	8	3
Flyaway,	7	13	17
Speculator,	9	3	3
Skender Beg,	8	8	1
Theodore,	7	13	0
Gauntlet,	9	3	13
Chancery,	9	3	5
Midnight,	8	8	3

For the Maiden Country-breds, 50 Tickets.

	st.	lbs.	G. M.
Mercutio,	8	1	1
Amelia,	9	0	21
Bay Hawk,	7	13	8

Having done thus much business the party broke up: there was very little betting in any other form.

•It is many years since we have seen in Calcutta anything approaching the gathering of Saturday the 27th December, and every one seemed pleased with the change made in transferring the Stand and Winning Post to the S. E. side of the Course.

In the Trial Stakes, Beeswing took the lead and kept it, Legerdemain running a close second, and beating Nero and Indian Warrior by about four and six lengths respectively. The time was only 1m. 50½ seconds, and we have here an unmistakeable evidence of the difficulty of bringing English and Arab horses together. These two Arabs are clearly first-rate horses; had they been pushed home as they would have been if racing alone, they would have done their mile in 1m. 52s. or 1m. 53s.; they were carrying 8st. 2lbs. and 8st. 3lbs., and yet accomplishing such time as this they are beaten easily by Legerdemain with 10st. 7lbs! Indian Warrior was universally admired as a magnificent specimen of an Arab: we have never seen his equal in height, bone, and figure.

We have no record of thirteen horses starting for our Derby; but that was the number on this occasion, and as they came rushing down to the Stand in the first quarter it was a sight worth driving an hundred miles to see. Pirate and Sultan were ridden, as we have intimated, in English racing costume by their sporting owners—Parsee gentlemen: they led the field and were cheered as they passed the Stand. Pirate gave way half a mile out, but Sultan carried on with the lead to near the ¾ mile post from home. The horses that were well in the race at the ¼m. from home were Flyaway, Speculator, and Skender Beg; but immediately after, it was clearly between the former two. Flyaway could have won with ease, but he was pulled to let Speculator do so, which caused very considerable indignation seeing that the horses had been sold at the Lottery without any declaration, and it being supposed that the best was to win. Flyaway fetched G. M. 17, while Speculator was knocked down for G. M. 3. More than one gentleman expressed himself in very unmistakeable language: perhaps more was thought of it than otherwise have been the case in consequence of Speculator having been bought by a partner in one of the Livery Stables, and it being believed that Mr. Payne was a party in the purchase. How this may have been we do not pretend to know, but as the new Rule excludes Livery Stable-keepers, Dealers, and Jockies from

racing, we should have thought the Ordinaries would have been closed against them. The gentleman who purchased Flyaway lost Rs. 544, instead of winning, as he ought to have done, Rs. 2,208, a difference to him of Rs. 2,752!—but it is not to be omitted that Mr. Payne was not called upon to make any declaration. Thunderer, for a long time the favourite, was pulled up lame and distanced. Theodore also went wrong but nothing very serious. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the time: it was 3m. 56s., three or four seconds better than we had anticipated.

For the C. B. Sweepstakes Bay Hawk, by Achmet, own brother to Bay Middleton, went away at his best, but could not hold the lead long. Amelia displaced him, and the two went pretty well together for some distance, Mercutio lying some lengths behind. Coming round towards the old Gilbert Mile he was called upon, and went up to his opponents in the most extraordinary manner: at the turn, or just after, he gave way in the near fore leg; he ran home a good second, but after pulling up was dead lame: he was a great loss to his Stable, as he would have stood well for the Colonial and Governor General's Plate, and especially so for all C. B. races.

On the second day the Course was again thronged with company, but the sport was less exciting than might have been expected.

There were 17 nominations for the Colonial, but only four came to the post,—Amelia, Raebuck, Kouso and Empress. Amelia ran well to the turn home when she appeared to hug the railings; but we heard afterwards that she only failed from splitting the bar of one of her feet. Raebuck was the winner in 3m. 30s., the time of Meg Merrilies last year.

For the Craven there were only three entered, and unfortunately for the public, but wisely, Mercury paid forfeit: he would have had to meet Legerdemain taking only a stone, while he would have had to give Meg Merrilies 1 stone 11lb.: the English horse walked over.

The third event was an All Arab Sweepstakes R. C., for which were down Indian Warrior at 9st. 6lbs., Nero 9st. 10lbs., and King John 8st. 6lbs. The last paid forfeit, and Nero won in hand in 3m. 36s., wherefore is one of those mysteries not yet solved. Indian Warrior might very well have been beaten by a good horse in good time, but he was beaten before he got $\frac{1}{4}$ out!

The third day was honoured with the presence of the Governor General and the Viscountess Canning and suite, who came in two carriages and four with outriders. The party took the

Course at the Calcutta corner, and drove to the compound nearly opposite the Winning Post, escorted by the Stewards and a large body of horsemen.

The first Race of the morning was the Newmarket Stakes 1½ mile, for all horses, and it brought out the English Maiden General Washington 10st. 6lbs., against Raebuck 9st. 10lb., and The Worser 8st. 11lb. The estimation of chances over might was marked by the following prices—Raebuck, G. M. 15; General Washington, G. M. 15; and The Worser, G. M. 1. It was Abel East's intention that his horse should go for the Governor General's Plate also: he expected this would be a mere breather for him; and nothing but an accident could have prevented his winning, for neither of his opponents could make him gallop. Half a mile out Barker found something suddenly the matter, and he gradually eased his horse. When he got home it was seen that he had broken a blood-vessel in the head, which had nearly choked him. This gave Raebuck the race without having much to do for it.

For the Governor General's Plate there were twenty entrances; but only four came to the post,—Diana, Beeswing, Mercury, Meg Merrilies, and Nero.

We have never seen a race more obviously lost by bad judgment. Nero was receiving 4lbs. from Meg Merrilies, 9lbs. from Mercury and Beeswing, and 2st. 2lbs. from Diana. Gooch was allowed to go away with the lead, and half a mile from the start he was certainly thirty lengths ahead,—between him and Mercury, who was last, hard held, there could not have been much less than a distance! Diana and Beeswing were apparently waiting on each other, utterly oblivious that a good horse was going clean away from them: ¾ of a mile from home the horses began gradually to close with Nero; and the way Mercury came up with him round the Calcutta corner and in the straight run was marvellous: he ran a beautiful race home, but was beaten by a neck. Nero answered well when called upon five or six strides from the post; but still we are clear that if Mercury had been with him through the race the Arab would not have had a chance at the end.

The time, round the Course, was 3m. 2½s. and the Leger 3m. 3½s. Beeswing was the favourite at enormous odds, having fetched G. M. 42 against Mercury 17, Diana 13, Nero 9, Meg Merrilies 8, and Washington 5. The C. B. did not run like herself on this occasion: last year for the Turf Club Cup she gave Nero a stone and one pound, carrying 7lbs more

than she had upon this occasion and won cleverly in 3m. 25s. R. C. Diana came out going very stiff, and approaching the Calcutta corner one of her fetlock joints, which had for some time been known to be wrong, gave way, and she did not come home, being taken direct to the Stables in Calcutta from the spot where the break-down took place. We mention this as the reports made her come home to be placed last.

For the Maiden Arab Sweepstakes we had King John, Sultan, Pirate, Midnight, The Doctor, Chancery, Speculator, Flyaway and Jupiter,—a start of nine out of eleven entrances!

The lottery (50 G. M.) was as under:—

	G. M.
King John,	2
Sultan,	1
Pirate,	1
Midnight,	2
Doctor,	3
Chancery,	2
Speculator,	16
Flyaway,	12

Mr. Payne declared to win with Speculator, the winner of the Derby, and he did so,—Midnight and Jupiter running so close for second that opinion was divided as to their places, but the Judge gave it to the former. The weight was 9st. all round,—the time indifferent—1m. 58s. King John's game leg fairly went in this race and he was able to show no more; he is a horse of immense bone and of high caste and ought to be very valuable as a stallion; he is to go to one of the Colonies.

The fourth day again saw a very large concourse of people, though, as might have been expected, "Society" contributed a somewhat smaller *quota* than on the Governor General's day. The early morning was densely obscured by fog, and it lasted sufficiently long to make the racing late. The Drawing Room Stakes—the last race of the day—came off little before 9 o'clock. The sport was good; no race of the day was won by more than a head! The first was for a purse of 15 G. M. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—gentlemen riders—the winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race, and all above Rs. 1000 to be carried to the credit of the Fund. For this went, the C. B. Edward Morgan, 10st 4lbs., the Waler Othello, 10st

11lbs, and the Arab Jupiter, 10st. It was won with difficulty by the first-mentioned, who swerved so much coming home that, very obviously, he drove Jupiter, racing with him, out of his course: this led to a reference to the Stewards, who made nothing of the complaint. The winner has been great as a $\frac{3}{4}$ mile horse and the time to-day was good—1m 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, proving the Arab—very capably ridden—to be considerably above par, for he had not been more than five or six weeks on the Course. This is the same horse that was placed third for the Maiden Arab Sweepstakes on the third day. Edward Morgan was put up for sale after the race, but there was no bid.

The Great Welter presented us only with three out of thirteen entered, and Shylock was sent *dekna kawaste*; that a race that ought to be upheld might not be run as a mere match: in other words, it was not thought he could win, except by some such crow as we frequently see elating Cock-tails, and frightening them when it happens to be against them. We thought that the Welter would be taken by Speculator, and it was so, but not as easily as we had anticipated. Skender Beg was, on the whole, extremely well ridden by Mr. Chin-Chin, the Parsee owner of Sultan, but he made a mistake, coming near home, in pulling his horse, apparently to take the inside place: as it was the set to was creditable to "gentlemen riders," and it was a close race all the way. Shylock was about twenty lengths behind at the finish, but he ran in the same place all round: the horse was ailing without any visible cause, and very different from what he promised to be. The time was 3m. 39s.

For The Drawing Room Stakes there was a start of Meg Merrilies, Beeswing, Mercury and Legerdemain. Indian Warrior was entered but had to pay forfeit, not being able to get a good rider at 8 stone. Nero was in at 9 stone and was also drawn.

Here was the Handicap—

	st.	lbs.
Legerdemain,	10	4
Mercury,	9	8
Beeswing,	9	4
Meg Merrilies,	8	12
Amelia,	8	8
Nero,	9	0
Indian Warrior,	8	0

The running proved the handicap a better one than might have been inferred from the lotteries which were as under :—

	50 G. M. each.	
	First	Second
	G. M.	G. M.
Beeswing,	6 ...	7
Legerdmain,	4 ...	11
Mercury,	16 ...	25
Meg Merrilies,	5 ...	7

Mr. Monghyr declared to win with Meg. The two mares went away with the lead, Mercury third and Legerdmain hard held. About the old Stand Beeswing began to fail and dropped to third place soon after passing it, as if dwelling on old times she considered the race over. Meg Merrilies kept her lead till near the straight run home, when Mercury was well with her ; it was then clear she had no chance with him, and Legerdmain took up the running, and a beautiful race home ended in his winning by a head. The time was first-rate—R. C. 3m. 20s., and the Leger Course 3m. 30s. We have heard that Legerdmain was in a selling stake not very long ago and might have been claimed for Rs. 1,000 !

The first race 5th day was a handicap sweepstakes of 15 G. M., with a purse of 15 G. M. added. The following were the horses handed over to the tender mercies of the Stewards, and it will be seen how they were treated :—

	st.	lb.
Legerdmain,	11	0
Meg Merrilies,	9	4
Beeswing,	9	2
General Washington,	9	0
Nero,	9	0

Very little was done at the Ordinary overnight : a party of about twenty could not make up a better lottery than one of thirty tickets ! Legerdmain and Meg sold at the same figure ; it was declared to win with the latter. Mercutio and Puck were entered ; but the former was broken down and the Arab had to go for the second race.

All that were handicapped started, so that there could have been little dissatisfaction with the weighting. The whole of the horses were well together to near the Calcutta corner. Washington had the advantage and was going

beautifully, when he fell and broke the pastern joint of his near fore leg. It was a most fortunate thing that he failed a stride or two before he went down, as it let the other horses get clear, or there might have been a fatal accident. Astley was riding and happily escaped wholly unhurt,—miraculous considering the pace they were going at and the way his horse came down. Nero did not show to advantage in the race, and we are satisfied where he would have been for the Governor General's Plate had he been early collared as he was on this occasion; indeed he was not allowed to get to the front at all. Beeswing made a race as far as the distance, but it was then clear that Meg was to be the winner, and she came in a length and a half ahead of Legerdmain, who could have run by her had it been necessary. The time was not over good, being 2m. 25s.

Sibkissen Bonnerjee's Plate was displayed on the Stand: We had not time to examine it, but from a glance we obtained we should have supposed it a Regatta Cup,—since it appeared to us to be aquatic in all its designs. It was not generally believed that the winner of the Derby and Welter with 9st. 13lbs. up could win, but there was great confidence in some quarters. Skender Beg was the favourite, but many relied upon Gauntlet. Little Puck was without a friend, but we should think not without a good many admirers, for he is the model of a small Arab: he ran well as far as his condition would permit, which was a good mile and a half;—for this distance he led the field and for the greater part of the way by a dozen or fifteen lengths! He is only 4 years old and but a few months in the country: if all goes well with him, we think we may say he will distinguish himself next year. From the Calcutta corner the race was between Speculator and Gauntlet, the latter running home very true and winning by a length and a half; Skender Beg a good third, and Puck some eight or ten lengths behind. The time R. C. was 3m. 30s., the distance we did not get.

For a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. with 10 G. M. added for Country-breds, Edward Morgan walked over, receiving forfeit from Mercutio and Amelia. An invitation to a Sky Race for untrained Arabs—post entrance, 2 G. M., 6 furlongs, was without a single acceptance.

We now come to the last day and the Winners' and Losers' Handicaps.

The former was as follows:

					st.	lbs.
Legerdmain,	...	...	...	...	10	12
Meg Merrilies,	...	...	...	...	9	6

	st.	lbs.
Raebuck,	9	6
Beeswing,	9	0
Nero,	8	10
Speculator,	8	4
Amelia,	8	0
Gauntlet,	8	0
Edward Morgan,	8	0

The horses that started were Legerdemain, Meg Merrilies, Raebuck and Nero. Mr. Monghyr declared to win with Meg, notwithstanding which the English horse sold at much the highest figure in the lotteries,—evidence that the mare was not thought good enough for the occasion.

The following will show the business done in this way :—

	50 G. M.	50 G. M.
Legerdemain, ●.	20	14
Meg Merrilies,	11	12
Raebuck,	6	5
Beeswing,	0	0
Nero,	6	4

There was an offer to take 4 to 1 against Raebuck several times repeated, but no response. The friends of Nero were quietly confident. He went away making play, closely waited upon, Legerdemain being last. He began to fail after a mile, and was passed first by Meg and then by Legerdemain. Raebuck tried to go by him just before the half mile from home, but was unable to reach him: there was nothing of interest after this. Meg kept her lead, because she was to win, and did so by a head and neck, but Legerdemain could have left her some lengths behind between the distance and winning posts;—yet many said the English horse was overweighted! The two miles we did not get accurately, but round the Course was 3-28s.: we believe the two miles were done in 3m. 56s. It would be a very simple thing to drop a flag at the word “off!”—but we are slow people, and the faster few must wait patiently for such little amendments.

This race, like the Craven on the 6th showed the crow by which Nero carried off the Governor General's Plate: in the Craven he was in at 9st., Meg at 9st. 4lbs., and Legerdemain at 11st. and ran last,—that was a short race; here he was in at 8st. 10lb., with Meg at 9st. 6lbs. and Legerdemain at 10st. 12lbs.,—a long race—and they both beat him easily. Nero is a good horse of his class; but he can't go with the Country-breds that have been growing up of late years, and neither he nor any other Arab can race with a good English horse, if the

latter carries a weight he can gallop under. We are quite clear that Legerdemain could have given the Arab yesterday morning 3st. instead of 2st. 2lbs. and laughed at him.*

For the Losers' Handicap Indian Warrior walked over. The only other entrance was Mercury : the weights were 10st. and 8st. 7lbs., and Mercury was drawn. His owner desired to enter him for The Winners' Handicap also ; but as the words " optional for losers " were not in the terms, and as the winning owners objected, the decision of the Stewards was against him. We are of opinion that every handicap declared " Forced " for Winners is open to Losers if they wish to go ; and if it is not, it certainly ought to be. We heard it remarked that a man might put a horse in to lose for the sake of getting into the Winner's Handicap. Such a thing is quite possible ; but the probability of it, with sharp wits, we certainly do not see. There can be little doubt that there was a general fear of Mercury : it was a pity he was excluded, for his presence would have made an infinitely more interesting race.

The third race was a Sky for all untrained Arabs, from the Old Gilbert mile, (now less than half a mile from home) and was won by Sicklowee, who was in the Derby some years ago. After this was another gallop, the same distance, for all untrained horses. There was a start of three, and an excellent race was won by Homebrewed, bred at Alipore ; sire the celebrated Chusan.

A Pony Race in which five went, and Abel East's Ariel won with ease, brought to a close the best Meeting we have had for several years.

SECOND MEETING.

The second Meeting commenced on Saturday the 14th February :—there was a good attendance of company, but nothing to equal the first day of the first Meeting : this is not surprising as the promise of sport was indifferent. There were three races in the programme, but for the first, a Selling Stake, there was no entrance. For the Merchants' Plate, there were five—Beeswing, Mercury, Raebuck, Legerdemain, and Amelia. The last was drawn. Of the other four Legerdemain was the favourite at 2 to 1 against the field, which was more than the public running of the former Meeting would

* This was written at the time : it will be seen that in the Winner's Handicap, Second Meeting, he gave him 2st. 10lbs. and 3st. 3lbs. to Gauntlet, and beat them both with ease.

justify, and for this reason; in the Drawing Room Stakes Mercury got only 10lbs. and ran the English horse to a head, while on this occasion he was to receive 1st. 5lbs. and he was reported in fine order.

The handicap was as under :—

	st.	lbs.
Legerdemain,	10	5
Mercury,	9	0
Beeswing,	9	11
Raebuck,	8	5
Amelia,		

The attendance at the Town Hall was very meagre and the operations extremely limited. There was but one lottery, and that embraced the horses in the third race also. This was a 15 G. M. Sweepstakes for all horses, 1½ mile. The entrances were the Arabs Nero and Indian Warrior and the Country-bred mare Meg Merrilies,—the Arabs 8st 5lbs. each and the C. B. 8st. 12lbs. In pursuance of the extraordinary ill luck that attended Abel East's stable from an early date, Indian Warrior, after improving very much in form since the last meeting and being entered for every day throughout the present one, went lame and forfeit was necessarily declared: it was not considered possible that Nero could make a race with Meg, and two to one were offered freely against him and only taken once. Meg had been doing well, and coming on while the Arab struck us as galloping of late like a jaded horse. The following was the lottery of which we have spoken.

Tickets 25 G. M.

Beeswing,	g. m. l
Mercury,	6
Raebuck,	2
Legerdemain,	15
Nero,	2
Meg Merrilies,	12

—
63
—

Mercury, when he came out, and was cantered up to the post, showed very stiff, and went so short that to our mind the 9lbs. additional he was getting were likely to make little difference. Beeswing trotted up in her usual manner, looking very light, as she did on her last appearance. Raebuck was staring in his coat a little and Legerdemain looked the win-

ner. At the word "off" Raebuck went away as hard as he could, followed by Beeswing, Legerdemain a length or two behind, and Mercury held some six or eight lengths in the rear. The Cape held the lead till the mile and a quarter from home when Beeswing ran by him : during the next quarter the horses all closed up and went together to the half mile from home, when Legerdemain and Mercury came away from the others, and in a few seconds it was clear how it would end. Irving made the show of a race, but in fact it was none, and though he let Mercury come home at his saddle girths he could have dropped him at any moment. The time was 3m. 30s. R. C. 3m. 24½s. Legerdemain would have won with another half stone up. It is true that Beeswing getting 1st. 7lbs. beat him for the Trial Stakes the first day of the first meeting, but that was only a mile and the mare has not shown herself fit to go further this season : she was hard enough and in this race did not turn a hair, the only one that did not, but she was too light and did not show muscle. Foulkes, who had gone over to Mr. Cloud's Stable with Mercury, did not turn out exactly as we should like a Jock of our's to have done ; but no rider could have changed the result. Mercury is now 13 years of age, and we may pretty safely say his day is gone by for victory over first-rate horses. He has beaten in his time the best horses in India ; but it is very singular that in Calcutta he has never been able to get nearer the winning post than second. •

For the Sweepstakes Nero had no chance whatever : the mare played with him all the way winning in 2m. 25s., and from the manner in which Gooch flogged his horse coming home while Irving was holding hard, we should imagine they had agreed to take a rise out of the family of the Greens. It was not the way to make Nero run the better next time. Gooch carried 3lbs. over weight, having up 8st. 8lbs. and Meg 8st. 12lbs.

We have noticed Mercury's having changed bands : he was a lucky horse to Sir Charles Oakeley from the first, and ended by being so. After making over Rs. 3,000 in a raffle in which he won him himself, he sold him on the eve of his departure for Europe to Mr. Cloud for Rs. 2,000, and another thousand in the event of his winning the Merchants' Plate. •

The second day was almost a blank. To the first race, a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each, half forfeit, for all horses that had not won 80 G. M. before the day of naming, Mr. Monghyr was the only subscriber. For the Give and Take Purse of

15 G. M. Gauntlet and Chancery were alone entered, and the latter paid forfeit, it being the intention of Mr. Cloud at the time to keep him for the WHIP, on the fifth day. When Mr. C. found that the terms of that race had been altered by the Stewards from maiden horses that have run and not won during the two Meetings to maiden horses that have run, he would willingly have started and helped the sport of the morning by a second race, but his offer was not accepted and Gauntlet walked over. The weights for the Handicap Sweepstakes for Country Breds and Arabs were as under—

						st.	lbs.
Meg Merrilies	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
Amelia,	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
Nero,	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
Gauntlet,	...	..	..	...	...	8	2
Indian Warrior,	...	...	...	...	...	8	2

All declared forfeit but Nero who, however, had no chance with the mare in any part of the mile: she won half held in 1m. 53s., the Arab being whipped up to her saddle-girths: with the weight up Meg could have done the distance in 1m. 50s., and with 7lbs. more she could not have been beaten. The handicap was said to have given great dissatisfaction, but if it did we see no particular cause for it, nor do we believe that the weights led to a single forfeit: the Arabs, looking to the difficulty of getting good riders at 8st. 2lbs., might have been put up 4lbs. or 5lbs. more, increasing the Country-breds proportionately; but we very much doubt if Gauntlet would even then have started, and we have said that as against Nero the mare would have run successfully with half a stone more, leaving him as he was. The handicappers are not to blame for this: she beat the Arab on Saturday carrying 4lbs. more than he did, and for this they put up 10lbs. while he got the benefit of 1lb.—or might have had if Gooch could have ridden 8st. 7lbs. Indian Warrior was out on the 16th, and going quite sound, but he had not had a saddle on for fourteen days previous, and it was not thought fair to him to let him go.

Out of three events belonging to the third day one was a walk over. This was a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. with 15 G. M. added, one mile, for Country-breds 9st. and an allowance of 7lbs. for Maidens. The entries were Meg Merrilies and Amelia from Mr. Monghyr's Stable, and The Worser, sold out of his Stable to Mr. Return; this horse was drawn and Meg walked over.

For the Trades' Plate, Legerdmain 11st. Mercury 9st. 3lbs. Meg Merrilies 9st. 2lbs. and Raebuck 8st. 3lbs. came to the post. Amelia 8st. 12lbs. and Beeswing 8st. 7lbs. declared forfeit. There was no lottery over night: the Handicap was thought a fair one, but Mr Monghyr's Stable was the favourite: he declared to win with Meg. On receiving orders to go, Meg and Raebuck were set to work and rushed off, the former getting a slight lead; the English horse followed some two lengths after them hard held, and Mercury, as is Foulke's practice, well behind: the first two rated it for nearly a mile, when the Cape gave indications of distress and fell some three or four lengths behind the mare: half a mile out Mercury had gone by Legerdmain, and from the mile from home the four came along in single file, with about four lengths between each. As they gradually closed up Raebuck dropped out of the race. Meg continued to lead, and as Mercury drew upon her, Peter Irvine was in respectful attention upon him. At the distance post Foulkes was up with Marwood, who had to call upon the mare, and a fine race home gave it to her by a head. Legerdmain was at their tails to have made the Stable safe if Meg had failed, which he could have done in two strides. People were asking each other what weights could bring him and any horse now running to equal terms? Certainly 7lbs. more would hardly have done it to-day. The time was R. C. 3m. 24s and 3m. 52s. the 2 miles: we have little doubt that if it had been necessary the Englisher could have done it in 3m. 49s. or 3m. 50s.,—great going with 11st. up!

Raebuck we think we may say was not in his best form, and though beaten before the race was more than half over, struck us as more distressed than a horse up to the mark ought to be, even after a severe struggle to the finish. We doubt under any circumstances his being very good for much more than a mile.

For the All Arab Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. with 20 G. M. added, Indian Warrior paid forfeit leaving the Purse to Nero 9st. 8lbs. and Gauntlet 9st. 11b. Many thought that the former had had more than enough for the season and talked of Gauntlet as the winner. He is a racing looking Arab, but not on the scale of his antagonist.

The race is told in a few words: he had no chance with Nero in any part of it, though they went together to the distance post: there the latter came away four or five lengths though hard held, and Gooch then pulled him into what was, little more than a canter. Marwood kept at work, caught

him two lengths from home, and when Gooch seemed awake to the fact, his horse had been beaten by a head ! We never saw a race more thoroughly given away. As it was, we believe if Gooch had not been as it were paralyzed by the sudden and unexpected visitation, he had time to have made it a dead heat ; but he was too much taken aback to make the slightest effort. The time was bad—3m. 32s.

The first engagement for the fourth day was a Sweepstakes for untrained horses $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, English excepted : gentlemen riders : no one was to be found to relieve the fund of the 10 G. M. promised.

The Bengal Club Cup is an old race, but it has not improved by age. This year the compliment was paid the United Service Club of entitling it the Clubs' Cup, but we must still write of it as the Bengal Club presentation—a purse, and a light one—since the donors were we believe exclusively of that fraternity.

The race was one of the best of the meeting, inasmuch as it was only decided on the post. The handicap gave us the following weights :—

	st.	lbs.
Legerdemain,	11	4
Meg Merrilies,.....	9	0
Mercury,	9	0
Amelia,	8	10 ft.
Raebuck	8	0 „

The impression was that Mercury was likely to beat the mare, but the way the English horse had run made him the favourite, notwithstanding 2st 4lbs. ! It was said Mercury was not this time to be held back, and so it proved. At the start Meg went away, but with Mercury close upon her and Legerdemain three or four lengths in the rear. Near the mile from home Mercury was slightly in advance, but not enough to take the inside place. Meg kept so with him that when they came to the last turn home they were all pretty much as they were the first turn out except that Irvine was lying closer to them, no doubt expecting that he would be wanted before the struggle was over. It was a fine thing the last quarter, for though Marwood was at work on the mare, Mercury was at about his best without drawing away from her. If the contest had been between the two Mercury would, for the first time on the Calcutta course, have been first ; as it was he was destined to hold his own old place of second, Legerdemain snatching the honor from him by a length.

There was not two lengths between the three. The time was 3m. 29s. Foulkes' near stirrup-leather went at the back of the Course; but he said he had his horse well in hand all the way, and we don't think the accident had any thing to do with his losing the race.

There was a good deal of interest about the third race—the All Arab Sweepstakes, Nero and Gauntlet—in consequence of the crow by which the latter won on Thursday. After that race the owner of Gauntlet, who was then receiving 7lbs., offered to run the same distance again with 12lbs., which Mr. Payne clearly ought to have taken up. The Stewards made a difference of 14lbs between them, the Plater having 9st 7lbs. against 8st. 7lbs. Indian Warrior was in at 8st 7lbs., but drawn. The grey was backed at 25 to 5, longer odds than we would have offered, though we felt very great confidence in Nero: the fact is we believe the bet in question was not one that would have been repeated by the giver of the odds, indeed we heard several refusals of more than 2 to 1. At the word Nero was off and made the running, doing the first half mile in 55s., Gauntlet two lengths behind; so they ran on to the turn into straight running, in making which Marwood decreased the distance and nearly reached his opponent. After passing the distance post he put on high pressure and went alongside, and at the sound of his whip Nero gave us the idea of slacking: at any rate they were now head and head, and Gooch had to set to work in earnest with *his* whip: his horse answered the first cut and won a hard struggle home by less than a length: had it been fifty yards further we believe he would have lost it, for Gauntlet finished the stronger horse: he was in perfect order. It was thought by the majority that the mile would not be done under 1m. 55s at best: it was accomplished in 1m. 53s.

THE WHIP, presented by Messrs. J. Monteith and Co., was the only regular race of the 5th day: as we have said the terms were altered before the day of nomination from "horses that had run and not won" to "horses that had run" during the two meetings. This made it necessary to take a sixth day for The Winners' and Losers' Handicaps: the following was the Handicap:—

							st.	lbs.
Amelia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
Raeback,	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
Gauntlet,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
Jupiter,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3

Raebuck was drawn, having bruised one of his feet. The other three hardly made a race; Jupiter got a bad start and never had a chance. Gauntlet led waited upon by the mare, who passed him in hand near the post coming in by a length and a half or two lengths. Time 1m. 53s. As Gauntlet had been beaten by Nero getting 14lbs., we don't consider the same weight was enough for the C. B. to give him in a short race.

The Whip was a very beautiful one and carried off the prize at the French Exhibition; it was therefore very appropriately made a Prize Whip: it is about 3ft. 8 in. long and of proportionate substance: the handle of twisted ivory and gold: on the top a beautifully executed horse mounted, and on the point of starting, and below horses at speed—all in gold. The maker, Ellam of Piccadilly.

For a $\frac{3}{4}$ mile Sweepstakes for all horses there was no entrance: for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile for Galloways there were three, but the Jocks were pleased to make it a $\frac{3}{4}$ mile gallop. Irvine entered a Galloway that ran before, and was beaten then as now by the chesnut Ariel, out of Abel East's stable. Marwood's Jack—who is better at taking the railings than a purse—was the third, but neither had any chance with the winner.

The Winners' Handicap (last day) was as under:—

				st.	lbs.
Mr. Monghyr's	b. eng. g.	Legerdemain, ...	11	10	
"	b. ch. m.	Meg Merrilies, ...	10	0	
"	b. ch. m.	Amelia, ...	9	10	
Mr. Payne's	g. a. h.	Nero, ...	9	0	
"	b. a. h.	Speculator, ...	8	9	
Mr. Cloud's	c. ch. h.	Raebuck, ...	8	7	
Mr. Return names	b. a. h.	Gauntlet, ...	8	4	

Amelia, Speculator and Raebuck were drawn. Nero went away with the lead, closely waited upon by Meg, Gauntlet third, and Legerdemain waiting. Approaching the old Stand Gauntlet dropped to the Englisher, and at the mile from home was behind him; the other two went on together, Meg getting alongside as they went round the Calcutta corner. Before they reached the 2 mile post Nero was done and Meg and Leger came home together, the former winning by a head and more. Nero was pulled which let Gauntlet come in third. Here we have an English horse giving 2st. 10lbs. and 3st 3lbs. respectively to two good Arabs without their having a chance, nor would they have had if Legerdemain

had had up 7lbs. more. The time was R.C. 3m. 26s. and the 2 miles 3m. 53½s.

The horses weighted for the Losers' Handicap were—

	st.	lbs.
Mercury,	10	7
Chancery,	9	0
Raebuck,	9	7
Beeswing,	9	12
Indian Warrior, . .	8	7
Jupiter,	8	7

Chancery walked over.

For the All Jockies' Race, got up the previous day, about eleven started, and Dow on the C. B. Homebrewed won it in 2 heats with ease. Mr. D. thought fit to ride in plain clothes, for which he might have been fined a Goldmohur.

This was the finale, and the Stewards have now to set to work and get out early a prospectus for next season. We think two meetings too much, where the horses are identically the same all round: their measure is taken so exactly during the first meeting that interest ceases. We consider that one meeting of eight days—running twice a week instead of three times—would be preferable.

There is little to be said by way of summary. Once it was somewhat of a task to prepare an analysis of the Stakes, Plates, &c., &c.; but on the present occasion this hardly seems necessary. Mr. Payne was the greatest winner, though he did little the second Meeting: his two Arabs, Nero and Speculator, were all he stood upon, and very good supporters they proved: Mr. Monghyr comes next in good fortune, and Mr. Cloud, though not perhaps accomplishing all that was expected, has had no great cause for complaint. Abel East had a run of ill luck, which was not solely confined to his horses, and it is some consolation to think that the future can hardly be worse than the past, and that it is out of the calculation of odds that things should be as bad again for a long time to come. His malignant star rose very early, and its first evil influence was shown in the death of Coronation, a Country-bred, of unknown pedigree, to whom 2 miles at racing pace was play: this horse was walking one morning unlike himself and was sent home: at noon he died of inflammation of a very aggravated form. Malcolm, now The Moor, ran extremely well at the Cape in April last, carrying as a 4 year old 11b. more than the Calcutta weight for an

aged horse. He arrived here the beginning of August, sleek and fat : he had plenty of time given him and was put to very slow work, but he soon threw out a splent of so formidable a character that it was necessary to take him out of work : that splent without being seen by a professional has been reduced to insignificant dimensions and without touching a hair. This horse was in for the Colonial and the Governor General's Plate. Shylock had a very narrow escape in June from inflammation of the spermiatic chord ; but he got all right and was thought a likely horse for the Derby ; his style of going was certainly not inferior to anything of his class on the Course. About six or seven weeks before the Meeting he went lame and was thus thrown out of work for nearly a month : where the lameness was could not be discovered, and it went off after a minute or two of exercise. Besides the lameness the horse was sick and fell away very much. Then came the breakdown of Mercutio, who certainly could not have been beaten by any maiden Country-bred of the season, and then King John's leg went ; but it must be confessed it had been a bad one for some time. He was brought on the chance of being able to run a race or two, and he affords another instance that if you are to get great time out of an Arab it can only be done by great and constant work : the Cape horse is brought out with comparatively little training ; the common mistake with him is to overdo it, but the Arab must be literally ground up to the mark. General Washington had been tenderly used from the general fear entertained about his legs : he took his training, however, well, and was never lame for an hour : he must have won the first Sweepstakes he started for, but for the accident we have mentioned in reporting that race, and which pretty well choked him. At noon of the same day he was quite well, and so continued up to the race in which the worse accident befell him : we never saw a worse result ; it was a compound, comminuted, fracture : the gallant animal went from the Course—where he fell—to Cooly Bazaar on three legs without once stopping, and for ten or eleven days he did so well that there seemed some hope of him ; but after that, when the bandages were taken off, and it was clear that Nature had done nothing towards reparation he was destroyed. Indian Warrior was entered for the first four days of the Second Meeting and, as we have said, the day but one after went lame ! It was the completion of as marked a visitation of that unwelcome young woman Miss Fortune as we have known for a very long while ; but we have the excellent

philosophy of Jacob Faithful to support us—"better luck another time."

Our prospects for next year are, we think, upon the whole good. Mr. Reynold's Stable may possibly be missing, but his horses will be amongst us, and we hear of one or two newcomers already organizing forces. Mr. Moughyr is going home and his horses have been for sale; but we don't see how it is possible they should be all withdrawn from the Turf. Peter Irvine, however, has gone over to Mr. West. A good prospectus out soon will do much to keep the right spirit alive. Mr. Payne has added much strength to his Stable by the purchase of some English thorough-breds and Mr. Return has one, and we hear that his lot of Arabs is likely to be larger than it has been for some years; we hope it may prove so; it would have been mischievous had he gone on winning the Derby with a Stable of one horse! We should not be much surprised to see Mr. Return and Mr. Reynold's confederates.

We fancy we have already written more than the Printer will conveniently find room for, and we put down our pen, recording our gratification at what has been done during the past year towards re-establishing The Turf in Calcutta.

ORNITHOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY OF INDIA.

By A. F. R.

Permit me, Sir, to express my satisfaction at seeing the periodical you edit at last assuming its proper place amongst Indian serials. Hitherto its pages have been almost entirely devoted to accounts of Horse-racing, spearing of Hogs, and slaying of *feræ naturæ* ; but some of the articles in your later numbers afford such promising hopes of amelioration, that I am induced to lend my poor assistance, through the medium of your pages, towards creating an interest in the higher branches of Indian venery ; for surely it is more interesting to trace that wise adaptation of means to ends, so peculiarly observable in the structure of birds, to follow out that ramification of class and genus, at first appearing so widely apart, but at last yielding to the patient research of the Ornithologist, and gradually blending till at length it requires no very lively stretch of the imagination to decide that the Button Quail and the Ostrich are members of the same family, than simply to slay ("bag," I believe, is the word in general use,) so many pairs of birds.

The articles in your *Review* which particularly please me are those devoted to the Ornithology and Zoology of India ; but if you could give coloured illustrations of the birds so well described by Zoophilus, you will indeed be doing a lasting service to Science, and as a commencement I beg to send you a drawing and description of a bird that was brought for sale to Mr. Justin Finch, of Shapore, Putouree Factory, a short time ago and purchased by that gentleman : * but I regret to say, instead of being turned into "a specimen" for the Asiatic Society's museum, was made into a salmi. The bird was caught in the morning to the North of Tirhoot, on the borders of the Nepal Terai, and had been in confinement twelve days before the accompanying drawing was made of it. To this I attribute the drooping position of its wings, which is much to be regretted, as it removes one of the peculiarities of the class to which I think it belongs. Its appearance on paper is that of a gigantic Florican ; which is after all not far from the mark, as the

* We hope our correspondent will approve what we have had accomplished in the way of illustration. The height of the bird from the ground to the top of the head is given as 34 inches, and the width across the wings from tip to tip 7 feet.—A. E.



The height of the bird from the ground to the top of the head is given as 54 inches,
and the width across the wings from tip to tip 7 feet

Florican is a species of Bustard, and so must this bird be from its three toes ; but the great Bustard of England (*Otis tarda*) has peculiarly short wings, well gathered up, instead of long drooping flappers like the bird in the picture I am sending you ; but this may, as I before said, be attributed to its having been so long in confinement that it had commenced to pine ; and drooping wings is the first certain indication of a desponding mood in birds.

Another marked difference between this specimen and the *Otis tarda* is, that this is very far from being a Gallinaceous-looking bird, the long pointed bill giving it much more the appearance of a water-bird.

Indeed the man who brought it called it a *Mone*, which is the common native name for a Bittern. It may be the great Bustard of Upper India ; the *Eupodotis Edwardsii*, as *Zoophilus* calls it ; but in this part of the country it is a *rara avis*. The following description may enable some of your correspondents to classify it :—

The plumage of the upper part of the body and back, is of a light brown, barred transversely with grey, black, and rust colour, finely pencilled like the plumage of the canvas-back or pin-tailed duck. The quill-feathers of a very dark slate colour, shaded, with black at the edges, and white marks across ; the tail-feathers marked with broad black bars, also with whitish marks across ; the head and neck white ; the crown topped with a fine black crest ; the chest lightly mottled ; its base girdled by a ring or band of black feathers about 3 inches wide ; belly quite white ; legs of a dull slate colour with three toes like a Florican. The height from the ground to the top of the head was 34 inches, and the width across the wings from tip to tip 7 feet. Altogether it was a magnificent looking bird and very well flavored.

NOTE BY ZOOPHILUS.

The Bustards of India are :—

1. *EUPODOTIS EDWARDSII* : above noted.
2. *SYPHEOTIDES BENGALENSIS* : the Florikan.
3. *S. AURITA*, the *Likh*, or 'Florikan' of Madras sportsmen.
4. *HOUBARA MACQUEENII* : the Asiatic Houbara.
5. *TETRAO CAMPESTRIS* : the 'Little Bustard' of Europe, which occurs in the Pesháwur valley.

I had written thus much, when I received a packet of books by the Suez steamer. Among the rest, is a present from my late kind and good friend, William Yarrell, the distinguished

naturalist, which has reached me after his decease. It is a copy of the third edition of his 'History of British Birds,' in three volumes (1856). Glancing over the contents, I see much to comment upon, and some few grave mistakes, regarding the distribution of British birds in India : whereupon I propose writing a somewhat elaborate article on the subject, for publication in your 'Review,' ABEL EAST, if you deem it of sufficient interest to your readers. It seems that articles of the kind are abundantly appreciated ; and that a taste for precise and scientifically accurate information, among educated gentlemen in India, only requires a little fostering, to fructify to some extent or to elicit, in due time, no slight acquisitions to our stores of definite knowledge : but enough of preaching. I am much surprised to learn that the Indian Houbara has turned up in England and in Belgium, if not also in Denmark ! I now quote from the pages of my dear old friend :—

"The interest which attaches to this bird" (HOUBARA MACQUEENII) "is greatly enhanced by its being now added to the list of European species, and to the fauna of our own island ; a fine specimen, in the Museum of the Philosophical Society at York, having been shot by Mr. G. Housley in a stubble-field on Kinton Cliff, Kinton Lindsey, Lincolnshire, on the 7th of October 1847, and another example killed on the 13th of December 1845, on the plain between Woluwe St. Etienne and Dieghen, a league from Brussels. The latter specimen, a fine adult male, is now in the Museum in Brussels. The Vicomte du Bus, who furnished Mr. Gould with this information, added also, that he ate part of the body, and that it equalled in every respect the character given by Latham and others of the flesh of the Houbara" (of Spain and N. Africa, H. UNDULATA), "which they say is of the highest flavour.

"Mr. Lloyd, in his 'Scandinavian Adventures,' published in 1854, after having referred to the well known Great Bustard and the Little Bustard says, that a third species of Bustard is included in the Danish Fauna—namely, the *Trave Trapp*, or 'Trotting Bustard' (OTIS HOUBARA, L.), in one instance shot in Schleswig. It is conjectured that the Houbara from Western India is the more likely bird to have been killed in Denmark than the Houbara of Arabia and North Africa.

"The specimen killed in Lincolnshire had its craw filled with caterpillars of the common Yellow-underwing Moth (TRYPHENA), small shelled snails, beetles, &c."

And now for the European Great Bustard (OTIS TARDIA) ; which Pennant, in his 'Arctic Zoology,' mentions as "fre-

quent all over the desert of Tartary, and beyond Lake Baikal. It is a solitary bird," he adds, "but collects into small flocks at the time of its southern emigration, and winters about Astrakan."

Well, it is asserted in Edwards's 'Gleanings,' with a figure in illustration, (both statement and figure having been copied times out of number,) that "there is a remarkable peculiarity in the male of the Great Bustard, first discovered by Dr. James Douglas, of the College of Physicians in London.

"It is a pouch or bag to hold fresh water, which supplies the bird in dry places when distant from waters: the entrance into it is between the under-side of the tongue and the lower mandible of the bill. I poured into this bag, before the head was taken off, full seven wine-pints, before it ran over. This bag is wanting in the hen."

Now it turns out that the OTIS TARDA has no such structure! But (whatever its use may be) it exists in the male of the Great Indian Bustard (EUPODOTIS EDWARDSII), and probably also in its immediate congeners, *i. e.* the different species of EUPODOTIS; one of which (EU. ARABIS) was even figured by Edwards from a specimen taken alive to England! So much for non-discrimination of species.* There is very little difference in the external appearance of the 'Painted Snipes' (RHYNCHLEA) of India and Australia; except that the latter has conspicuously shorter toes: yet the female only of RH. AUSTRALIS has a most extraordinary conformation of the *trachea* or windpipe, which occurs in neither sex of RH. BENGALENSIS! Even the same species, however, varies sometimes. I have examined adults of the common Spoon-hill (PLATALEA LEUCORODIA), in which the *trachea* was simple and ordinary, not presenting the curious figure-of-eight convolution usual in this bird! And I have also examined the *corpus* of a newly hatched Hooper Swan, which exhibited not even an indication of the Crane-like structure observable in the adult: moreover, specimens of the Bewick's Swan which resembled the Hooper in this particular character, and permanently so, as it appeared to me! Again, as regards the number of tail-feathers, one of the reputed distinctions between CYGNUS MUSICUS and C. BEWICKII, I have found it variable in both species! and what I have denominated "the Crane-like structure" is wanting in the 'Crowned Cranes' (BALEARICA), which again have the anomaly of what are called the tendinous *sterno-tracheal* muscles being attached at their lower extremities to the first pair of ribs!

* Edwards, however, figures distinctly the European Bustard with the pouch.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ALLAHABAD SKY RACES.—1856-57.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, *January 6.*

FIRST RACE.—The Galloway Stakes of 10 Rupees with 50 added. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Catch weights.

Mr. Collis's	gr c b h	Phylo,	(Mr. Thomas) ..	1	1
Mr. Basilico's	gr c b h	Peradventure,	(Mr. Heathcote),	2	2
Mr. Moore's	gr c b h	Nameless,	(Owner) ..	3	3
Mr. Port's	ch c b	Cruel Oysters,	(Mr. Shearman)	4	4
Mr. Willock's	b c b h	Billy Button,	(Owner) ..	5	0
Mr. Port's	b c b m	Fair Alice,	(Mr. Berrill) ..	6	0

Cruel Oysters was the favorite, but strangely enough disappointed her backers. Phylo made the running in both heats, and won easily by three lengths.

SECOND RACE.—The Civilians' Purse of 8 G. M., one G. M. entrance, for all horses, distance 1 mile. Mr. Phillipps's b e g King David, walked over; no one having pluck enough to encounter the Champion.

THIRD RACE.—The Buggy Stakes, for all Buggy horses. Catch weights $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Cabrig's	b c b m	Kate,	(Mr. Betagh) ...	1
Mr. Heathcote's	gr c b h	St Patrick,	(Owner) ...	2
Mr. Willock's	ch a h	Bob Coombe,	(Owner) ...	3
Mr. Phillipps	ch c b m	Ophelia,	(Owner)	0
Mr. Port's	ch c b h	Sir Hildebrand,	(Mr. Shearman)	0

Kate in her usual keen style ran from the post, followed by St. Patrick, who closed upon her in the run home, and would probably have been the victor, had he only a few yards further to run.—Time 1 m.

FOURTH RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 10 Rupees with 100 added for Arabs, Walers and Country breeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Phillipps	ch ct g	Tearaway,	10st (Mr. Betah)	1	0
Mr. Heathcote's	b c b b	Harkaway,	9st, ... (Owner)	2	0
Mr. Shearman's	ch c b m	Blind Jenny,	9st, ... (Owner)	3	0
Mr. Berrill's	ch c b h	Sir Hildebrand,	9st, (Mr. Berrill)	0	0
Mr. Thomas's	g c b	Bill Whiffin,	9st ... (Owner)	0	0

Tearaway made the running from the start, followed by Blind Jenny. Harkaway brushed forward at the turn, and kept a

respectable second place to the winning post. Tearaway won in a canter.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, *January 7.*

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes for Country-breds of 10 Rs. with 5 G. M. added, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Weights 9 stone.

Mr. Heathcote's	gr c b h	St. Patrick,	(Mr. Betagh)	1	0
Mr. Nichol's	b c b m	Duchess,	(Mr. Heathcote)	2	0
Edwin Hapless's	b b h	Lavender,	(Mr. Berrill)	3	0
Mr. Collis's	gr c b h	Phylo,	(Mr. Thomas)	0	0

The lot got off well, led by Phylo for a few strides, when St. Patrick took the first place, which he easily maintained to the finish, beating Duchess by three lengths. Run in 1m. 30s.

SECOND RACE.—The Railway Purse of 100 Rs. for all horses. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Mr. Phillipps's Tearaway walked over, receiving half the purse for his trouble.

THIRD RACE.—The Garrison Purse of 100 Rs. for all Arabs. Country-breds admitted $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Weights 9 stone.

Mr. Willock's	ch a h	Bob Coombe,	(Owner) ..	1	0
Mr. Cubry's	b c b m	Kate,	(Mr. Betagh.)	2	0

Kate led from the start to the turn at the 67th parade ground, where Bob Coombe came alongside of her. A splendid contest, ensued to the crown of the hill, where the Arab took the lead, and won gallantly by two lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—The Selling Stakes of 8 Rs. with 5 G. M. added. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Catch weights.

Mr. Welcome's	b c b m	Rohilla,	(Mr. Betagh) ..	1	1
Mr. Heathcote's	b c b h	Harkaway,	(Owner) ..	2	2
Mr. Collis's	b c b h	Charley,	(Mr. Thomas)...	3	3
Mr. Ward's	c h c b m	Moggy,	(Owner) ..	0	0

After a good start, the whole lot went together to the turn, where Rohilla and Harkaway singled out, and ran head and head to the distance post, where the contest became rather warm. Rohilla mounting the crown of the rising ground, struggled for the laurels which she won by half a length. Charley came up just in time to see the unsaddling, and Moggy did not arrive at all, having bolted clear of the course in the first quarter of the running, to the regret of the many friends of her sporting owner.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, *January 9.*

FIRST RACE.—The Winners' Handicap for 8 G. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.

Mr. Phillips' b e g King David, .. walked over.

SECOND RACE—The Consolation Stakes a Handicap for all losing horses at this meeting. 5 G. M. added. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. The following were the only acceptances.

Mr. Heathcote's	Harkaway,	9st. 0lb (Mr. Sherman)	1	1
Mr. Nichols's	Duchess,	8st. 10lbs (Mr. Petagh)	2	1
Mr. Collis's	Charley,	8st. 7lbs (Mr. Collis) ..	3	3

THIRD RACE.—For ponies 3 G. M. added, half mile heats. Catch weights.

Mr. Berrill's	Cruel Oysters,	(Master Berrill)	1	1
Mr. Willock's	Billy Button,	(Owner)	2	2
Mr. Collis's	Mary,	(Mr. Shearman)	3	3

FOURTH RACE.—The Hurdle Race for 10 G. M. Distance 1 mile over 4 Hurdles 4 feet high.

Mr. Phillip's		Ophelia,	9st. 0lb. (Mr. Heathcote) .	1
Mr. Hume's	ch g w g	Trooper,	10st 0lb. (Owner) .	2
Mr. Smith's	b c b m	Nancy,	9st 0lb. (Mr. Shearman) ..	3
Mr. Collis's	b c b h	Tom,	9st 0lb. (Mr. Thomas) ..	4

Ophelia took the lead to the first hurdle, which she cleared in sporting style. Trooper, Nancy and Tom balked, but were ultimately forced through, if not over. Trooper then took the second place, and did the rest of his work in good style, capitally ridden throughout; but Ophelia, having got too far ahead, could not be overtaken, and left no hope to her followers, except one, namely an upset, which, owing to her own bounding action and the nerve of her rider, did not occur.

FIFTH RACE.—The Strangers' Purse of 100 Rs. for Arabs and C. breds $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Weights 9 stone each.

Mr. Heathcote's	St. Patrick,	(Mr. Shearman)	1	1
Mr. Welcome's	Rohilla,	(Mr. Petagh)	2	2
Mr. Willock's	Bom Coombe,	(Owner) ..	3	3

In this Race, the Arab disclaimed a contest with humbler blood. St. Patrick and Rohilla had it between themselves; they ran neck and neck to the stand, where the Milesian made one grand effort, beating Rohilla by a head. It was expected that Rohilla would improve in the second heat, but she disappointed her backers,

having maintained only a bad second place. This was one of the most trying contests during the Meeting, and created much excitement.

SIXTH RACE.—A Free Handicap for all horses $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, with 100 Rs. added.

Mr. Phillipp's	Tearaway,	11st. 7lb. (Owner)	.. 1
Mr. Willock's	Bob Coombe,	9st. (Owner)	.. 2
Mr. Ward's	Flying Dutchman,	8st.	.. dr.

SEVENTH RACE.—A Free Handicap for all C. breds $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with 5 G. M. added.

Mr. Cabry's	Kate,	9st. 7lbs. (Mr. Betagh)	. 1
Mr. Smith's	Nancy,	10st. (Mr. Shearman)	2
Mr. Heathcote's ch c b h	The Colonel,	9st. 10lbs. (Owner)	.. 3
Mr. Willock's gr c b h	Grey Robin,	10st. (Owner)	. 4
Mr. Welcome's b c b m	Serene Creature,	9st. (Thomas)	... 0

Kate separated from her competitors at the start, and won in a canter. Nancy got off badly; and the Colonel, being new to the Turf, was a little obstreperous at the post, but made good running when he warmed to his work. Serene Creature became so ruffled in her temper, that she refused to accept any position more ambitious than the rear, to which she faithfully adhered from start to finish. Grey Robin, although urged forward in a style worthy of Chifney, did not co-operate with his rider, and attained only the fourth place in the scramble. Nancy was freely backed against the field, but Kate unostentatiously sold them all.

On each day during the meeting there were Foot Races, Wheelbarrow Gymnastics, Camel and Sowar Races which created a great deal of amusement. The Sowars' prize was carried off by Gholam Ali Khan beating a field of about 30 who rushed by the Judge's chair with an impetuosity worthy of Balaclava.

The Camel Race was won by a name I cannot spell; but this makes no difference, as any name with an Ali or a Khan in its composition will suffice. I cannot, however, omit to notice the splendid action of the camels, particularly the second, whose hind legs moved more like the arms of an inverted Wind-mill than any thing else I can think of. In a word, Allahabad may henceforth compete with even Donnybrook itself, for jollity, fun, and good humour.

The excellent Band of the 11th Regiment played each day at the Grand Stand, and at two Balls given at the Assembly Rooms during the week.

The hospitable mess of the 11th was thrown open to all who could attend. There were two hunts with the Allahabad Garrison Hounds during the week, so that to every one (except the

incurably dyspeptic) was administered a wholesome portion to cure the biliary accumulation of a year's toil in the thronged cutchery, or the scorching rays of a burning sun.

To the Stewards it is a matter of congratulation, that, although they all joined heart and hand in the riding and racing, not a murmur or complaint is to be heard against their decisions or handicapping. It shows that when men meet for genuine sport, not gambling, they will act impartially and honorably towards all. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the sport capital, and the settling punctual. Thus concluded the Allahabad meeting of 1856-57. May we live to enjoy its anniversary.

RACES AT SEALKOTE—JANUARY 8, 1857.

The regular Meeting having been postponed till March, the following Races were run for the entrances.

1ST RACE.—For all Arabs 9st. 7lbs. Entrance 4 G. M. P.
P. One mile.

Mr. Flatman's	b	a	h	Blockhead,	(Owner).....	1
Mr Flatman's	b	a	h	Yorkshire Lad,	(Mr. Caulfield)..	2
Mr. O'callaghan's	b	a	h	Lochinvar,	(Mr. Gresson) ..	dist.

Not timed.

Yorkshire Lad made the running for the first half mile, whence he fell to the rear. The other two then went to the front, and the Race ended in favor of Lochinvar by a neck. The rider of Yorkshire Lad objected to Lochinvar, on account of going off the Course inside, which the Stewards gave against Lochinvar. At the Lottery, Lochinvar sold for 10, Blockhead for 6, and Yorkshire Lad for 2.

2ND RACE.—A Hack Race—C. Ws. G. R's. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Entrance 1 G. M.

Mr. Fraser names	b	c	h	Hinton,	(Mr. Low)	1
Mr. Flatman's	b	c	h	Brunette,	(Owner)	2
Mr. Layard's	b	c	h	Sunbeam,	(Owner)	3
Mr. Power's	c	s	b	Pawn-broker,	(Owner)	4

An easy Race for the Cape Horse. Hinton sold for 1, Brunette for 3, Sunbeam for 2, and Pawn-broker for 4.—Time too good to be published.

3RD RACE.—For entrances to the Chenab Plate round the Course and a distance.

Mr. Layard's	b e m	Nineveh, 12st. 4lbs. (Owner)	.. 1
Mr. O'Callaghan's	b a h	Lochinvar, 10st. 7lbs. (Mr. Grosson)	.. 2
Mr. Flatman's	b a h	Blockhead, 10st 7lbs. (Owner)	..... 3

Lochinvar went away with the lead till near the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from home, when the Mare closed with him, and a beautiful Race ensued, which terminated in the Mare's favor by half a head.

Not timed.

Lochinvar sold for 8, Blockhead for 4, Nineveh for 6.

Great credit is due to the Sporting owner of Nineveh for her excellent condition, and the steady way she rode her throughout the race; also to Mr. Murray for the happy starts he effected.

CRICKET AT MEERUT.

ENGLISH *versus* SCOTCH AND IRISH.

ENGLISH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lient. Salt	7	.....	3
Pte. Hallam	6	.....	4
Lient. Patton	20	.....	6
Sergt. Waller	8	.....	3
Lieut. Hinkman	3	.....	1
Sergt Allum	9	.....	12
Pte. White	22	.....	23
Brigr. Sutton	0	.....	22
Lieut. Austen	0	.....	0
Lieut. Shuldham	7	.....	0
Lieut. Gully	10	.....	11
Byes	4	.....	9
Leg Byes	0	.....
Wides	0	.....	10
No Balls	7	.....
<hr/>		<hr/>	
• Total.....	103	Total.....	104
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Grand Total		207	
Overs, 1st Innings, 37—2nd Innings, 30.		<hr/>	

SCOTCH AND IRISH.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. Toole	41	.....	4
„ Edmonds	36	Not out	31
„ Minogue	13		
Lieut. Traill	13		
„ Macfarlan	17		
Capt. Hamilton	13		
Pte. Grace	3	Not out	29
„ Byrns	0		
Lieut. Gough	2		
„ Lindsay	0		
„ Davidson	5		
Byes	8		
Leg Byes	3		
Wides	3		
<hr/> Total 157 <hr/>		<hr/> Total 51 <hr/>	
Scotch and Irish, Grand			
Total		208	

Winning with nine Wickets to spare. 1st Innings overs, 40
—2nd Innings, 11.

H. M.'s 60TH ROYAL RIFLES, *versus* STATION.

STATION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut. Thompson, Arty ..	0	.....	4
C Currie, Esq., C. S. ..	14	.....	6
Sergt. Allum, Arty.....	2	.....	6
Lieut. Elliot, Arty.....	4	.....	14
„ Patton, 3rd L. C. ..	23	.....	9
„ Macfarlan, Arty. ..	14	.....	21
Capt. Hamilton	0	.....	2
Lieut. Traill, Arty.....	0	.....	7
Capt. Hogg, A. D. C....	18	.....	0
Lieut. Gough, 3d L. C. ..	0	.....	5
„ Shuldham, Arty. ..	4	.....	3
Byes	1	.....	3
<hr/> Total..... 75		<hr/> Total..... 80	
		<hr/>	
Grand Total		155	
<hr/>			
Overs, 8 and 3 balls—Overs 25 and 2 balls.			

ROYAL RIFLES.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Corpl. Toole.....	2	.....	4
„ Edmonds	17	.....	0
Pte. Minogue	18	.....	2
„ Hallam	12	.....	6
„ Grace	4		
Brigr. Sutton	36	.....	5
Corpl. White	10	Not out	2
Sergt. Waller	12		
Lt. Hinxman	8		
Pte. Watts	1		
„ Byrne	1	Byes	1
Byes	4	Leg Byes	3
Wides	6	Wides	4
Total.....	131	Total.....	27

Grand Total... 158

Overs, 49 and 3.

H. M.'s Royal Rifles winning with six wickets to go down.

CRICKET AT KURRACHEE.

The following is the return of a Cricket Match, between the Officers of the 1st Fusiliers and 2nd Europeans, played at Kurrachee on the 12th November:—

OFFICERS 2ND EUROPEANS.

1st Innings.

Mr. Gillespie et Williams bd Taylor.....	10
„ Macready bd Furneaux	0
„ Frankland bd Furneaux	70
„ Thompson bd Furneaux	50
„ Gayer bd Nicholettes	19
„ Utterson bd Taylor.....	14
„ Phillips et Taylor bd Taylor	6
„ Gardyne bd Taylor	0
„ Fergusson bd Furneaux	1
„ Hammond run out	0
„ Woodcock not out	0
Byes	10
Total	180

OFFICERS 1ST FUSILIERS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Mr. Williams run out....	0	Bd Thompson	6
„ Nicholetts bd Thomp-			
son	7	Bd Thompson	2
„ Mainwaring run out	40	Ct Frankland bd Thomp-	
		son	1
„ Clay ct Macready bd			
Thompson.....	1	Bd Thompson	9
„ Devitre bd Thompson	29	St Frankland bd Thompson	0
„ Taylor bd Macready..	8	Bd Macready	8
„ Furmeaux bd Thomp-		Ct Thompson bd Thomp-	
son	2	son	0
„ Bloxwell bd Thomp-			
son	4	Bd Thompson	15
„ Smith st Frankland bd			
Thompson.....	4	Bd Thompson	2
„ Anderson not out....	1	Bd Thompson	0
„ Law bd Thompson ..	0	Bd Thompson	0
Byes	3	Byes	6
Wides	1	Wides	3
Total..... 100		Total 2nd Innings ..	52
		Total 1st Innings ..	100
		Grand Total....	152

The 2nd Europeans thus winning in one innings by 28 runs.

SEALKOTE RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 10th March 1857.

1ST RACE.—The Sealkote Derby for all Maidens of the season. Entrance on the 15th February, 3 G. M. On the 1st March, 6 G. M., when the Race will close, N. N. I. T. C. weight for age: Horses that have never started allowed 5lbs. round the Course, and a distance, 15 G. M. added.

2ND RACE.—The Champagne Stakes for all Horses. English 10st. 10lbs., Colonials; 10 stone; Arabs and Country breeds, 9 stone; Maidens allowed 7lbs. One and three quarter miles. Entrance 6 G. M., 4 G. M. forfeit, 15 G. M. added. To close and name 1st March.

3RD RACE.—The Garrison Stakes of 10 G. M., one mile. Entrance 3 G. M., P. P. weight for value, Rs. 1200 to carry 12st. 7lbs., and 7lbs. allowed for every 100 Rs. less. To close and name 1st March.

4TH RACE.—The Pony Stakes, for all Ponies under 13 hands 2 inches. Entrance 10 Rupees. Catch weights, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile heats, no dismounting, 3 G. M. added. To be entered at the ordinary of the night before, previous to the drawing of the first lottery.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 12th March 1857.

1ST RACE.—The 35th Light Infantry Cup, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, P. P. English, 11st.; Colonials, 10st. 5lbs.; Arab and Country-bred, 9st. 7lbs., two miles, three horses from separate stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Close and name 1st March.

2ND RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each for all horses, 6 G. M. forfeit, N. N. I. T. C. weight for age, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Winners of the Champagne Stakes to carry 5lbs. extra. To close on 1st March and name by one o'clock the day before the meeting. Maidens allowed 5lbs. If the Funds permit, a bonus of 10 G. M. will be added.

3RD RACE.—The Sealkote Tankard, added to a Sweepstakes of 2 G. M. each, P. P. Winner to be sold for Rs. 700. English, 12 stone; Colonials, 11st. 5lbs.; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. Gentlemen riders. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. To close and name 1st March.

4TH RACE.—The Charger Stakes of 2 G. M. each, P. P. 5 G. M. added for all bonâ fide and untrained chargers, the property of mounted Officers. English, 12 stone; Colonial, 11st. 5lbs.; Arab and Country-bred, 10st. 7lbs. Gentlemen riders $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Close and name by one o'clock the day before the Race.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 14th March 1857.

1ST RACE.—The Merchants' or Turf Club Purse.

2ND RACE.—The Bachelors' Purse of 20 G. M. for all horses, to be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint, round the Course and a distance. Entrance 5 G. M. Nomipations to be sent to the Secretary by 10 o'clock the day before the

Race. Handicap to be published at 4 P. M., the same day, and acceptances declared at the ordinary, previous to the drawing of the 1st lottery.

3RD RACE.—“The Short” of 2 G. M. each, P. P., 5 G. M. added, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 11 stone, Gentlemen riders. Winners to be sold for 500 Rupees. Winners of Garrison Stakes or Sealkote Tankard 5lb. extra, of both 7lb. extra. Close and name by one o'clock the day before the Race.

4TH RACE.—The Hack Purse of 4 G. M. Entrance 1 G. M. Catch Weights above 10st. 7lbs., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile heats, no dismounting. Winner to be sold for Rs. 250. Close and name as in the *Shorts*.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 17th March 1857.

1ST RACE.—The Winners' Handicap, a bonus from the lotteries added. *Forced* for all Winners of the 1st and 2nd Races each day. Winners of one Race 5 G. M., two or more 10 G. M. Optional to all other horses at an entrance of 3 G. M., $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Horses to be declared to start by one o'clock the day before the Race.

2ND RACE.—The Losers' Handicap for all beaten horses at 4 G. M. each, and for all horses that have won stakes to less clear value than 20 G. M. at 6 G. M. each, one mile, horses to accept as in Winner's Handicap. A bonus added if the Funds permit.

3RD RACE.—The Consolation Scramble of 2 G. M. each, 5 G. M. added for all losers of Races where the Winner had to be sold for Rs. 500 or less. Heats $\frac{1}{2}$ mile Rs. 500 to carry 11st. 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Gentlemen riders.

RULES.

- 1.—The N. N. I. T. C. Rules to be in force.
- 2.—Owners of horses starting for Non-selling Stakes, to subscribe 80 Rs. For selling Stakes Rs. 50. For Hacks, Ponies, and Chargers, Rs. 16. Each member of a confederacy to subscribe.
- 3.—All confederacies to be declared.
- 4.—Two horses to start for each Race, and from separate stables, or the public money will be withheld.

5.—If it appear clear to the Stewards that a horse is started in collusion with another to secure the public money, they may withhold it and debar those horses from starting again during the meeting.

6.—Horses trained on the Course from the 1st March to pay Rs. 7.

7.—Winners of 1st and 2nd Races each day to pay 10 Rs. towards weights, scales, &c.

8.—A bonus of 1 G. M. to be deducted from each lottery for the Handicaps.

9.—Winners of selling Purses, &c., will be put up to auction after the Race : any surplus to go to the Funds.

10.—The decision of the Stewards of the Meeting to be final.

RACING CALENDAR

FOR

1856-57.

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RACING CALENDAR.

VIZIANAGRAM RACES, 16TH DECEMBER 1856.

Another year is past, Mr. Abol, since the topic of my last communication took place, and with it another race meeting at Vizianagram. I am happy to say most of those who were present in January 1856 met again in December to witness the national sport of our "Own Dear Sea Girt Isle," an account of which I will endeavour to give.

The races were advertised for the 16th December; but many of the right sort mustered in our training tope soon after the first of the month.

We had three strong stables,—The Rajah of Vizianagram's, Mr. Forrester's, and the veteran Turfite Mr. Smollett's. H. H. The Rajah had five Arabs under the charge of G. Smith, two of which were maidens, viz Zuffer and Hopeless,—the former a nice enough nag, standing 14-2, with a fine back and loins, good shoulders and great depth of girth; the latter, like many of us, would be the better, a good temper, otherwise he is a very compact powerful Arab with great length from hip to hock and good sound legs; the other three were the Plater's Chance, Zouave late Shuffuck, and Lottery. Mr. Forrester's stud was more numerous; but owing to many vexatious mishaps (one of which was the death of a very promising colt) only two out of his five maidens came to the post. These were Sir Mark, of whom I will only say a handsomer little Arab never looked through a bridle, and Mischief,—an immense bay colt, standing fifteen hands with rather a coarse but still good head, fine shoulders and very wide hips. His Platens were Plenipo, Turk and Gigantic Swindle. The last on the list also met with an accident, which prevented his starting during the meeting. Mr. Smollett's stable had Once More, Ginger, Last Arrival and Schamyl, maidens; and the Platens General Stalker and Trojan. Once More, a wiry well bred little horse, the crack of the stable, though I fancy if Ginger had been in order he would have proved the better horse.

Mr. Smollett's stud with the Rajah's remained in the tope till a week before the races, when they moved to the course, and Mr. Forrester's string arriving at the same time, great was the excitement to see them all go round the course for the first time; knowing faces were put on, binoculars brought out, and every thing else befitting the occasion. The first to appear was Mischief with the renowned Brewty up, he having been brought all the way from Bangalore just a month too late to do any good.

THE DURBAR STAKES.—Rupees 500 from H. H. The Rajah for Maiden Arabs 8st 7lb. Horses that have started before the meeting 4lbs extra. 5 G Ms for horses named before 1st August, 15 G Ms before 1st November, when the race closes. 10 G Ms extra for all horses declared to start. R.C. 1 mile, 3 furlongs, and 107 yards.

The Rajah's	g a h	Zuffer,	8st 7lbs	(G. Smith).	1
Mr. Smollett's	g a h	Once More,	8st 7lbs	(McGivron)..	2
Mr. Forrester's	b a h	Mischief,	8st 7lbs	(Brewty) ..	3

Zuffer decidedly the favourite, Once More least fancied. A beautiful start, Mischief going to the front at once, Once More second, Zuffer bringing up the rear. In this order they travelled to the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile post, where Once More went up to Mischief, and as they swung round the last turn a very small sheet would cover the two, down they come at a great bat; at the distance post Mischief is last, Zuffer and Once More head and head, both Jocks sitting still;

a few yards more, and Zaffer is leading by $\frac{1}{4}$ a length; close to the post (perhaps a little too late) McGivron calls on his horse; but before the winning post is reached can only get up to Zaffer's head, who wins by a nose in 2m. 58s.

ARAB STAKES for all Arabs, 20 G. Ms. from the Fund, 9st. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Entrance 20 G. Ms. H. F. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The Rajah's	g a h	Zouave,	9st	(G. Smith)	..	1
Mr. Forrester's	b a h	Mischief,	8st 9lbs	(Brewty)	...	2
Mr. Smollett's	w a h	Last Arrival,	8st 9lbs	(McGivron)	...	3

Zouave sold highest in the lottery, but Last Arrival's chance was thought a very good one. Mischief, the moment the word was given, again went off with the lead, making play at a great rate. Zouave last by some lengths. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from home he draws on the leading horses, passing Last Arrival at the top of the hill, and caught Mischief at the distance post. They raced home; but Mischief failing in the last few yards Zouave beat him by a length in 3st. 8lbs. right well ridden by Smith.

Next came the GREAT WELTER for all Arabs, 25 G. Ms. from the Fund 11st. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. G. R. Entrance 10 G. Ms. P. P. R. C. and a distance 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 137 yards.

The Rajah's	ch a h	Chance,	11st 0lbs	(Mr. Fitzherbert)	...	1
Mr. Smollett's	g a h	Ginger,	10st 7lbs	(Mr. Dobree)	...	2
Mr. Forrester's	b a h	Turk,	11st 0lbs	(Owner)	...	3

Chance was not thought to have much of his name for the 25 G. Ms., nor indeed was there any special favourite. A capital start at the first attempt, and they passed the stand at a great pace, Chance somewhat in advance. By the time the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile post is reached the state of affairs is reversed, Ginger having strong lead, Chance many lengths behind. In this order they proceed to the top of the hill, where Chance began to draw on the leading horses. At the turn home he passed Turk, and half way up the distance he got alongside Ginger, when a most exciting struggle ensued, which ended in favour of Chance by a head. Time 3m 15s.

And now having got over the GRAND RACES we come to the HACKS 120 Rs from the Fund for Arabs and Capes 10st 7lbs. Capes 7lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance 1 G. M. before 1st November, before 1st December 3 G. M., 1 G. M. extra for all horses declared to start, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile heats. Winner to be sold for 800 Rs.

Mr. Fitzherbert names						
the Rajah	w a h	Lottery,	10st 7lbs	(Mr. Fitzherbert)	1	1
Mr. Forrester's	ch a h	Plenipo,	10st 7lbs	(Ramasawmy)	2	2
Mr. Smollett's	g a h	Schamyl,	10st 0lbs	(Mr. Dobree)	3	dr.
Mr. M'Kenzie names	b a h	Substitute,	10st 0lbs	(Kisnah)	4	4
Mr. Hunter's	ch a h	Cardinal,	10st 7lbs	(Owner)	5	3
Mr. Lemonius'	b a h	Barebones,	10st 0lbs	(Owner)	6	6

At the Lottery Schamyl sold for 200 Rs. more than any other horse, but the pot boiled over. After some delay a good start was effected. Schamyl went away with the lead, Plenipo next, and Lottery close up; the others some two lengths behind. At the turn home Lottery went up to Schamyl, who stopped the moment he was collared. Plenipo now put on the steam, and a pretty race took place, which ended in favour of Lottery by $\frac{1}{4}$ a length. Ran in 59s.

Second Heat.—A false start which sent Schamyl off all over the country, so the others started without him. Plenipo and Lottery neck and neck all the way within a few strides of the post were at the whip, and a severe struggle ensued ending in the white being again successful; he went to the stable as lame as a cat afterwards. Time 59s.

Thus passed a very good morning's sport; finer racing could not have been seen. The Grand stand was filled with all the beauty of the place, and faith there was lot's of it I can tell you, Mr. Abel.

THURSDAY 18TH DECEMBER, was the next racing day, and first on the card was THE RAJAH'S Plate of Co.'s Rs. 1000, given by H. H. The Rajah of Vizianagram for maiden Arabs 8st 10lbs. Winner of the Durbar Stakes 5lbs extra. Entrance 20 G. Ms. P. P. 1½ miles.

The Rajah's	g a h	Zuffer,	9st 11lb	(G Smith)	..	1	1
Mr. Smollett's	g a h	Once More,	8st 10lbs	(McGivron)	...	2	0
Mr. Forrester's	g a h	Sir Mark,	8st 10lbs	(Brewty)	..	3	0

Zuffer having incurred the Durbar penalty, Once More was rather the favourite. Sir Mark was the first to show prominently in front after passing the stand, Once More next, Zuffer some two lengths behind. Sir Mark carried on the running at a good pace to the top of the hill, where he was joined by Once More, and as they turned for home they were all of a heap, and it seemed any one's race. At the distance Once More had a slight lead, but Smith was steady. Sir Mark well up. ½ way up the distance the pace began to tell on Sir Mark; the other two were neck and neck, both Jocks hard at work, and after as fine a race as was ever seen, the judge gave it a dead heat, a decision to which there was not one dissenting voice. Time 3m 4s.

Three came to the post for

THE WALT AIR STAKES for all Arabs. 20 G. M. from the Fund. Weight for age. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. 1½ mile.

The Rajah's	g a h	Zouave,	8st 5lbs	(G. Smith)	..	1
Mr. Smollett's	w a h	Trojan,	8st 12lbs	(McGivron)	..	2
Mr. Forrester's	b a h	Mischief,	7st 12lbs	(Brewty)	..	3

2nd Heat.—Both nags came to the post as fresh as paint.

The Jocks having waiting orders they went at a lady's canter to the mile when they set their nags moving, Zuffer leading, who was never headed and passed the post a length in front of Once More.

Had McGivron made play from the start the tables might have been changed, Zuffer being more of the speedy than lasting kind. Time the whole distance—3m 21s., last ½ mile in 56s.

Zouave was perhaps a trifle the favourite, but Trojan had many friends.

Mischief was troublesome at starting, but they soon got off, Mischief rushing to the front same like one Teufel, and made the running at a terrific pace to half way up the hill, when his bolt was shot. Trojan here passed him, and Zouave began to creep up, giving the white the go-bye soon afterwards, and winning by three lengths in 3m. 29s.

THE LITTLE WELTER all Arabs 15 G. M. from the Fund 10st. 7lbs. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Winner of Great Welter 7lbs. extra, 10 G. M. entrance, H. F. 1½ mile.

Mr. Smollett's	g a h	Ginger,	10st 21lbs	(Capt Owen)	..	1
The Rajah's	ch a h	Chance,	11st 0lbs	(Mr. Fitzherbert)	..	2
Mr. Forrester's	b a h	Turk,	10st 7lbs	(Owner)	...	3

Chance had a slight call over Ginger.

They got well off, Turk soon showing in front. A little before mounting the hill Chance went up to the Bay and raced with him for a short way, when he was pulled back, Ginger still two lengths behind. At the turn home Turk was passed by both the other horses, Ginger leading, who won pretty easily by a length very well ridden. Time 2m. 38s.

The Hacks 125 Rs. from the Fund. Terms same as the First day. ½ mile.

Mr. Smollett's	g a h	Schamyl,	10st 0lbs	(Kistnah)	..	1
Mr. Forrester's	ch a h	Plenipo,	10st 7lbs	(Ramasawmy)	..	2
Mr. Fitzherbert's	ch a h	Gamburino,	10st 4lbs	(Owner)	..	3
Capt. Owen's	g a h	Venture,	10st 0lbs	(Owner)	...	4

RACING CALENDAR.

All Lombard Street to a small China Orange on Plenipo; but Schamyl getting a good start led from the post, and won in 1m. 32s.

December the 20th brought us to the much coveted prize, viz:—

THE RAO GOLDEN CUP, value 1000 Rs., given by G. V. Gudgputte Rao, Esq., for all Arabs 9st 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens of the day 10lbs. Winner of the meeting—once, 1lbs., twice, 7lbs, extra. Entrance 15 G. M. P. P. 5 G. M. extra for all horses named, 1½ mile.

Mr. Smollett's	g a h	Once More,	8st 11lbs	(McGivron)	..	1
Mr. Forrester's	g a h	Sir Mark,	8st 11lbs	(Brewty)	..	2
The Rajah's	g a h	Zuffer,	9st 7lbs	(G. Smith)	..	3
Mr. Smollett's	ch a h	General Stalker,	9st 7lbs	(Kistmah)	..	4

This was but an accident a certainty for Mr. Smollett's Stable, as even if Once More could not do the trick, the mighty Stalker, hitherto never beaten, was ready to add the Cup to the already well-filled side-board of his owner. The start was as good as one could wish; none feeling inclined to make play, they kept together at a slow place to near the bottom of the hill, where Once More increased the slight lead he had, with Sir Mark in hot pursuit, the General and Zuffer keeping an eye on each other some three lengths behind. On nearing the distance post they joined the leading horses, and a beautiful race took place between Once More, Sir Mark and Zuffer, ½ way up the distance they were head and head, Stalker behind. The Bay, thinking that Once More might have some trouble, tried to get through his horses, but failed twice. The weight now told on Zuffer, who fell behind, Once More winning by a length in 2m. 23s. Sir Mark ran right well from beginning to end, and had his able jock had the care of him for three months instead of barely one, no doubt he would have placed some thing to the credit side of his Sporting Owner.

THE FORT STAKES for all Arabs that never won before the day of starting, 20 G. M. from H. H. the Rajah, 9st. Entrance 10 G. M. H. F. R. C. and a distance 1 mile, 4 furlongs, and 137 yards.

The Rajah's	w a h	Hopeless,	9st	(G Smith)	..	1
Mr. Forrester's	b a h	Mischief,	9st	(Brewty)	..	2
Mr. Smollett's	w a h	Last Arrival,	9st	(McGivron)	..	3

This was a very open race, each nag having his peculiarity. Hopeless was perhaps the most fancied; he behaved rather well for him, and a better start took place than was anticipated. As usual Mischief rushed to the front like two Teufels this time, and before they had gone ½ a mile he was many lengths a head, Hopeless second, Last Arrival a length behind. Little change took place in the above order till they came to the turn home, where Hopeless was called on, and answering cheerfully, came in a winner by three lengths in 3m 13s. Last Arrival something like "The Little Boat." This horse before the races was reported to be a regular flyer, and his Owner offered, if Mr Fitzherbert rode him for the Great Welter, to back him at 3 to 1; but he is one of those "don't bother me I'll do as I like" kind, consequently not to be trusted, though he has great foot when in the humour.

THE CONSOLATION for all Arabs 10 G. M. from the fund. So carrying 9st. 4lbs. more or less for each 100 Rs. 1,000 Rs. valuation. Entrance 5 G. M. 1 mile.

Mr. Smollett's	w a h	Trojan,	8st 6lbs	(McGivron)	..	1
The Rajah's	ch a h	Chance,	9st 0lbs	(G. Smith)	..	2
Mr. Forrester's	b a h	Turk,	7st 12lbs	(Brewty)	..	3

Turk went away with the lead, but was soon passed by both the others, Trojan beating the Chesnut by only ¼ a length in 1m. 59s.

The Hacks $\frac{3}{4}$ mile 100 Rs from the Fund.

Mr. Forrester's	ch a h	Plenipo,	9st	8lbs	(Ramasawmy)	... 3
Mr. Hunter's	ch a h	Cardinal,	8st	12lbs	(Owner)	.. 1
Mr. Fitzherbert's	b a g	Alma,	9st	0lbs	(Tiger)	.. 2
Mr. Smollett's	g a h	Samyl,	10st	4lbs	(Native)	... 4
Mr. McKenzie's	ch a h	Coronation,	9st	1lb	(Owner)	.. 5

Rather a straggling start. Plenipo getting well off took the lead and kept it, winning in 1m. 31s.

The last was Coronation. Better luck next time. Young un, only another time take more care of a clipper when you have him. They are as scarce as praties were in *Ould Ireland* a little time ago.

The horses were handicapped on Monday, and ran on Tuesday the 23rd, beginning with

THE WINNING HANDICAP, Rupees 200 from the Rajah, with a forced subscription of 10 per cent. on public money. Won $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr Smollett's	g a h	Once More,	8st	9lbs	(McGivron)	1
The Rajah's	g a h	Zouavo,	8st	11lbs	(Smith)	. 2
The Rajah's	w a h	Hopeless,	8st	12lbs	(Brewty)	.. 3

What Brewty and G Smith were about it would be hard to say, for they both lay well behind Mr. Smollett's horse, which could not have been intended, and thus they proceeded to the turn home, when the Rajah's horses went up to Once More, who waded with them for a few strides and then came away beating both the others easy by a length.

THE BEATEN HANDICAP 20 G M from the Fund. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr Smollett's	w a h	Trojan,	9st	4lbs	(McGivron)	1
Mr. Forrester's	b a h	Mischief,	7st	12lbs	(Brewty)	.. 2

Brewty seemed to have more command of the Bay this time, but Trojan beat him easily by 3 lengths.

THE LOTTERY HANDICAP all Horses. Entrance 10 G. M. Lowest weight 9st. 7lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and a distance.

Mr Smollett's	g a h	Ginger,	10st	2lbs	(McGivron)	.. 1
The Rajah's	et a h	Chance,	10st	12lbs	(Mr. Fitzherbert)	.. 2
Mr. Forrester's	ch a h	Plenipo,	9st	9lbs	(Brewty)	.. 3

This was a capital handicap and one of the best races of the meeting. Chance was a little troublesome at the start, but they soon got off on very equal terms, Plenipo going at once to the front and making the pace as good as he could. At the mile he was many lengths ahead of Ginger, who was about a length or two in front of Chance. Soon after the heavens began to get the steam up, McGivron joining the Chesnut at the top of the hill, where Plenipo broke a small blood-vessel in his nose and he soon became last. At the cross roads Chance overtook Ginger, and it must have been a head heat at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from home. A slashing race up the cords, during which it was a toss up which would win, was decided in favour of the Grey by a nose. Mr. Fitzherbert's horse swerved considerably in the last few strides, otherwise I think the professionals would have been 2nd and 3rd.

• THE HACK HANDICAP 25 per cent. on public money won, open to losers at 20 Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile heats. 100 Rs. from the Fund.

Mr Fitzherbert's	ch a g	Gamburino,	9st	7lbs	(Mr Dobree)	.. 1 1
Mr Forrester's	ch a h	Plenipo,	11st	2lbs	(Owner)	.. 2 3
Mr Hunter's	ch a h	Cardinal,	10st	2lbs	(Ramasawmy)	.. 3 2

Gamburino wanted to go any way but the one wanted, but being nicely handled after one false start they got off, Cardinal leading Plenipo, who seem-

ed none the worse for his mishap. In the former race second, $\frac{1}{2}$ way up the cords Mr. Dobree called on the little horse, who came away at once, winning pretty easily by a length in 59s.

2nd Heat.—Gamburino behaved better the last a little at the start; they came round the last turn all together $\frac{1}{2}$ a distance from home. Gamburino bid adieu to the priest, and won easily in the same time as last heat.

CALCUTTA RACES—1856-57.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 27th December 1856.—**FIRST RACE.**—THE TRIAL STAKES of 20 G. M., H. F., with 25 G. M. added—for all horses, One mile. Calcutta weight for age. English horses to carry 21lbs extra, Arabs allowed 14lbs, and Maidens 7lbs. To close on the 1st November, and name or forfeit to be declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Reynold's	b t a s m	Beeswing,	9st 0lbs (Dow) ..
Mr. Monghyr's	b c h	Egerdemain,	10st 7lbs (Irvine)...
Mr. Payne's	g a h	Nero,	8st 3lbs (Gooch) ..
Abel East's	b a h	Indian Warrior,	7st 13lbs* (Flukes) ..

Time—1m. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

* (Carried 8st 2lbs.)

SECOND RACE.—THE DERBY STAKES for Maiden Arabs. Two miles. Calcutta weight for age. Horses that never started before the day of naming allowed 5lbs. An entrance of 5 G. M. for horses named on or before the 1st May, 10 G. M. for those entered between that date and 1st September, and 20 G. M. subsequently and up to 1st November, when the Subscription will close. 25 G. M. from the Fund, and 10 G. M. for horses declared to start. Declarations to be made by 2 P. M. before the race.

Mr. Payne's	b a h	Speculator,	9st 3lbs (Irvine)....	1
Mr. Payne's	c a h	Flyaway,	7st 13lbs (Gooch)....	2
Abel East's	g a h	Shylock,	8st 8lbs (DeCruz)...	
Abel East's	b a c	Puck,	7st 14lbs (Astley)...	
Abel East's	g a h	Cairo,	8st 8lbs (Abdoolah)	
Mr. Return's	g a h	Thunderer,	8st 8lbs (Marwood dis)	
Mr. Chin Chin's	b a h	Sultan,	8st 8lbs (Owner)	
The Islander's	g a h	Pirate,	8st 8lbs (Owner)	
Mr. Reynold's	g a h	Skender Beg,	8st 8lbs (Native)	
Mr. Reynold's	g a c	Theodore,	7st 13lbs (Dow)	
Mr. Cloud's	b a h	Gauntlet,	9st 3lbs (Curran)	
Mr. Cloud's	g a h	Chancery,	9st 3lbs (Fluke)	
Hadjee Burmeer Q-dowlah's	g a h	Midnight,	8st 8lbs (Native)	

Thirteen other nominations.

Flyaway pulled, to let Speculator win.

Time—3m. 56s.

THIRD RACE.—A SWEEPSTAKES of 15 G. M., 5 forfeit, with 20 G. M. added, for Maiden Country-bred horses. Calcutta weight for age. Tree-in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Horses that never started before the meeting allowed 5lbs. To close 1st November, and name or declare forfeit by 2 P. M., the day before the race.

Mr. Monghyr's	b m	Amelia,	9st 0lb (Irvine) ..	1
Abel East's	b h	Mercutio,	8st 8lbs (Astley) ..	2
Mr. Cloud's	b g	Bay Hawk,	7st 10lbs (Gooch) ..	3

Mercutio broke down.

Time—3m. 4s.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 30th December 1856.—FIRST RACE.—THE COLONIAL STAKES for Maiden Cape, Australian, Tasmanian, and Country-bred horses. R. C. Calcutta weight for age. Country-breds allowed 7lbs., horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 5lbs., and Colonial horses that have not been six months landed in India on the day of naming to have a further allowance of 5lbs. An entrance of 5 G. M. for horses named on or before the 1st of May, 10 G. M. from that date to the 1st September, and 20 G. M. from that date to 1st November, when the subscription will close, 25 G. M. from the Fund. For each horse declared to start, an additional stake of 10 G. M. Declarations to be made by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Cloud's	c cp h	Racduck,	8st 8lbs (Curran) ...	1
Mr. Monghyr's	b cb m	Amelia,	8st 7lbs (Irvine) ..	2
Mr. Reynold's	b cb f	Empress,	7st 3lbs (A Native)	3
Mr. Monghyr's	c cb g	Koussou,	7st 3lbs (Flukes) ..	4

Thirteen other nominations.

Won by a length. Time—3m. 30s.

SECOND RACE.—A SWEEPSTAKES of 10 G. M., half forfeit, with 20 G. M. added, for English, Colonial, and C. B. horses. Craven distance. C. B., 8st 9lbs.; Colonial, 9st 7lbs.; and English, 10st 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. To close and name the day before the meeting.

Mr. Catapult's	g aust g	Mercury,	9st 7lbs (forfeit)	
Mr. Monghyr's	b c g	Legerdmain,	10st 7lbs (walked over)	
Mr. Monghyr's	b cb m	Meg Merrilies,	8st 6lbs	

THIRD RACE.—THE ALL ARAB SWEEPSTAKES of 10 G. M., half forfeit, with 20 added. R. C weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. The winner of the Derby, or any race previous to the meeting, to put up 4lbs., of two or more, 7lbs. To close and name the day before the meeting.

Mr. Payne's	g a h	Nero,	9st 10lbs (Gooch) ...	1
Abel East's	b a h	Indian Warrior,	9st 6lbs (C Barker)	2
Abel East's	g a h	Cairo,	8st 6lbs (forfeit)	

Won easily by five or six lengths.

Time—3m. 36s.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 1st January 1857.—FIRST RACE.—NEWMARKET STAKES of 10 G. M., half forfeit, with 20 G. M. added for all maiden horses. Calcutta weight for age. 1½ mile. English to carry 17lbs, and Colonials 5lbs. extra. Arabs allowed 7lbs. Winners once previous to the meeting to carry 4lbs. extra, twice or more, 7lbs. To close the day before the meeting and name by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Cloud's	c cp h	Racduck,	9st 10lbs (Curran)	1
Mr. Monghyr's	g cb g	The Worser,	8st 1lb (Flukes)	2
Abel East's	b e h	General Washington,	10st 6lbs (C Barker)	3

General Washington broke a small blood vessel.

Time—2m. 26½s

SECOND RACE.—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PLATE of Rs. 1,000. For all Horses, St. Leger Course. Calcutta weight for age. English horses to carry 21lbs extra. Arabs allowed 12lbs, C Breds 5lbs, and all Maidens 7lbs. Entrances on or before the 1st of September 5 G. M., from that date to 1st November 10 G. M., when the race will close.

Mr. Payne's	g a h	Nero,	8st 5lbs (Gooch)	1
Mr. Catapult's	g aus g	Mercury,	9st 0lbs (Foulkes)	2
Mr. Monghyr's	b cb m	Meg Merrilies,	8st 9lbs (Irvine)	3
Mr. Reynold's	b tps m	Beeswing,	9st 0lbs (Dow)	4
Mr. Cloud's	c e m	Diana,	10st 7lbs (Curran)	dist.
Abel East's	b e h	General Washington,	10st 3lbs	.. dr.

Won by a neck. Time—R. C., 3m. 24s. Leger, 3m. 34s. Diana broke down.

THIRD RACE.—A MAIDEN ARAB SWEEPSTAKES of 15 G. M. each. 5 forfeit. One mile, 9st each. Entrances to be made the day before the meeting, and forfeits declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Payne's	b a h	Speculator, (Dow)	.. 1
Hadjee Burheeroodowlah's	g a h	Midnight, (Marwood)	.. 2
Mr. Donoughy's	b a h	Jupiter, (Foulkes)	.. 3
Mr. Chin Chin's	b a h	Sultan, (Owner)	
The Islander's	g a h	Pirate, (Owner)	
Hadjee Burheeroodowlah's	g a h	Doctor, (Irvine)	
Mr. Cloud's	g a h	Chancery, (Curran)	
Abel East's	g a h	King John* (C Baker)	
Mr. Payne's	c a h	Flyaway, (Gooch)	
Mr. Return's	g a h	Thunderer,	.. ft.
Mr. Cloud's	b a h	Gauntlet,	... ft.

* (Late Cairo)

Time—1 m. 58s.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 3rd January 1857.—FIRST RACE.—PURSE OF 15 G. M. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. 3 G. M. entrance. Gentlemen riders. Winners liable to be sold for Rs. 1,000; to be put up to auction immediately after the race, and the surplus above Rs. 1,000 to be carried to the credit of the Race Fund. To close and name by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Arab	... 10st 0lb.
C. Bred	.. 10st 7lbs.
Colonial	.. 11st 0lb.
English	... 11st 7lbs.

Mr. Pitceorthie's	b c b g	E. Morgan,	10st 4lbs (Mr. Stocks)	1
Mr. Donoughy's	b a h	Jupiter,	10st (Mr. Cockburn)	2
Khettermohun Doss'	bk n s w g	Othello,	10st 11lbs. (The Islander)	3

Won by a head. Time—1m 29s.

SECOND RACE.—The Great Welter Stakes of 10 G. M., with 25 G. M. added from the Fund, for Maiden Arabs. R. C. 11st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders. 3 G. M. for horses entered on the 1st May, 6 G. M. for entrances on 1st September, and 10 G. M. on 1st November, when the race will close. 5 G. M. for horses declared to start. Declarations to be made by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Payne's	b a h	Speculator, (Mr. Stocks)	... 1
Mr. Reynold's	g a h	Skender Beg, (Mr. Chin Chin)	.. 2
Abel East's	g a h	Shylock, (Mr. Cockburn)	.. 3

Eleven other entrances.

Won by a head. Time—3m 39s.

THIRD RACE.—The Drawing Room Stakes of 10 G. M. each, h f., with a Purse of 20 G. M. added for all horses. Handicap St. Leger Course. Horses to be named the day before the meeting, and weights to be declared by 9 A. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Monghyr's	b c g	Legerdmain,	10st 4lbs	(Irvine)	... 1
Mr. Catapult's	g aus g	Mercury,	9st 8lbs	(Foulkes)	... 2
Mr. Monghyr's	b cb m	Mcg Merrilies,	8st 12lbs	(Marwood)	... 3
Mr. Reynold's	b tas m	Beeswing,	9st 4lbs	(DoW)	... 4
Mr. Monghyr's	b cb m	Amelia,	8st 8lbs		... ft.
Mr. Payne's	g a h	Nero,	9st		... ft.
Abel East's	b a h	Indian Warrior,	8st		... ft.

Won by a head. Time 3m. 30s.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 6th January 1857.—**FIRST RACE.**—**SWEEPSTAKES** of 15 G. M. 5 G. M. forfeit, with a Purse of 15 G. M. added, for all horses. Craven distance. Handicap. To close and name the day before the meeting, and weights to be declared by 9 A. M. the day before the race. Acceptances to be declared by 2 P. M., and horses not accepting to pay 1 G. M. to the Race Fund.

Mr. Monghyr's	b cb m	Mcg Merrilies,	9st 4lbs	(Marwood)	.. 1
Mr. Monghyr's	b e g	Legerdmain,	11st 0lbs	(Irvine)	.. 2
Mr. Reynold's	b tas m	Beeswing,	9st 2lbs	(Dow)	.. 3
Mr. Payne's	g a h	Nero,	9st 0lbs	(Gooch)	.. 4
Abel East's	b c h	General Washington,	9st 0lbs	(Astley)	... dist.
Abel East's	b cb h	Mercurio,		(Feather)	.. ft.
Abel East's	b a h	Puck,		(Ditto)	.. do.

Won by a length and a half. Time—2m. 25s.

General Washington broke his near fore leg when half a mile from home, and going in front.

SECOND RACE.—**SIRKISSEN BONNERJEE'S PLATE** for all Maiden Arabs. R. C. and a distance. Calcutta weight for age. Horses that have never started before the meeting allowed 5lbs. The winner of the Derby or Welter to carry 5lbs; if of both, 10lbs. To close and name on the 1st of November.

Mr. Cloud's	b a h	Gauntlet,	9st 3lbs	(Irvine)	..
Mr. Payne's	b a h	Speculator,	9st 13lbs	(Gooch)	..
Mr. Reynold's	g a h	Skender Beg,	8st 7lbs	(Dow)	.. 3
Abel East's	b a h	Puck,	7st 13lbs	(DeCruz)	.. 4

13 forfeits.

Won by a length and a half. Time—3m. 30s.

THIRD RACE.—**SWEEPSTAKES** of 15 G. M. with 10 G. M. added for Country-breds only; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Handicap. Terms same as 1st race of the day.

Mr. Pitcorrhie's	b g	Edward Morgan,	....	w. o.
Abel East's	b k	Mercurio,	....	ft.
Mr. Monghyr's	b m	Amelia,	....	do.

Sky Stakes of 2 G. M. each, for all untrained Arabs; Post entrance. From the old Gilbert Mile home. The winner to pay 1 G. M. to the Fund.

No Race.

SIXTH DAY, THURSDAY, 8th January 1857.—FIRST RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP. A forced Handicap of 10 G. M. each, for all winners during the Meeting, Hack Stakes, Selling Stakes, and matches excepted, 2 miles.

Mr. Monghyr's	br cb m	Meg Merrilies,	9st 6lbs	(Marwood)	.. '1
Mr. Monghyr's	b e g	Legerdemain,	10st 12lbs	(Irvine)	.. 2
Mr. Payne's	g a h	Nero,	8st 10lbs	(Gooch)	... 3
Mr. Cloud's	♂ cp h	Raeback,	9st 6lbs	(Curran)	.. 4
Mr. Reynolds'	br tas m	Beeswing,	9st 0lbs		
Mr. Payne's	b a h	Speculator,	8st 4lbs		
Mr. Cloud's	b a h	Gauntlet,	8st 0lbs		.. dr.
Mr. Pitcorthie's	b cb g	Edward Morgan,	8st 0lbs		
Mr. Monghyr's	b cb m	Amelia,	8st 0lbs		

Won by a head and neck. Time R. C. 3m. 28s.—2 miles, 3m. 56s.

SECOND RACE.—HANDICAP PURSE of 20 G. M. for Losers of the Meeting. 1½ mile. Entrance 5 G. M., half forfeit. Horses not named to the Secretary by 5 P. M. of the fifth day will not be handicapped. Weights to be declared by 9 A. M. the day before the race, and acceptances to be declared by 2 P. M. For horses accepting and not starting, a fine of 1 G. M. to the Race Fund.

Abel East's	b a h	Indian Warrior.	8st 7lbs	.... w. o.
Mr. Catapult's	g aus g	Mercury,	10st 0lbs	.... ft.

THIRD RACE.—A PURSE of 5 G. M. (if the Funds should admit.) Post entrance 2 G. M. for all untrained Arabs. From the old Gilbert Mile home. Catch weights. Gentlemen riders. The winner to pay 1 G. M. to the Fund if more than five horses start.

Three started. A good race; won by Sicklowee, who was in the Derby some years ago.

FOURTH RACE.—A PURSE as above (if the Funds should admit). Post entrance 2 G. M.; for all untrained horses. Weights 10st 7lbs each. Gentlemen riders. From the old Gilbert Mile home. The winner to pay 1 G. M. to the Fund, if more than five horses start.

A start of three; an excellent race, won by a head and neck by Homebrewed, bred at Alipore; sire the celebrated Chusan.

PONY RACE.—A start of five; won by Abel East's Ariel. (Ariel is a Gallo-way, but he was admitted.)

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 14th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each for all horses, English excepted. Craven distance. The winner to be sold with his engagements for Rs. 2,000, if claimed in the usual manner, with the option of selling at Rs. 1,600, Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 1,000 Weights as follow:

Rs.	Cape.	N. S. W. & Tas.	C. B.	Arab.
Rs. 2,000	10st 7lbs	10st 7lbs	9st 12lbs	9st 7lbs
" 1,600	10st	10st	9st 5lbs	9st
" 1,200	9st 9lbs	9st 9lbs	9st	8st 9lbs
" 1,000	9st 1lb	9st 1lb	8st 6lbs	8st 1lb

Three subscribers or no race.

To close and name, and prices to be declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

No entrance.

SECOND RACE.—Merchants' Plate, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, p p for all horses; St. Leger Course. Calcutta weight for age. English horses to carry 1st 5lbs extra; Arabs, not Maidens, allowed 7lbs; Maiden Arabs allowed 1st, and other Maidens 7lbs. To close and name on the 1st February.

Mr. Monghyr's	b	cug	g	Legerdmain,	10st 5lbs (Irvine) ..	1
Mr. Cloud's	g	ans	g	Mercury,	9st 9lbs (Foulkes)...	2
Mr. Cloud's	c	cp	h	Roebuck,	8st 5lbs (Howlet)...	3
Mr. Reynolds'	b	tas	m	Beeswing,	9st 0lb (Dow) ...	4
Mr. Reynolds'	b	cb	m	Amelia,		dr.

Won in hand by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length. Time—3m. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. R. C. Leger Course
3m 30s.

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each, half forfeit, for all horses. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

English,	.....	...	11st	0lbs
Cape, N S W and Tasm,		..	9st	7lbs
C. Bred,	.....	...	8st	12lbs
Arab,	.....	..	8st	5lbs

To close and name on the 1st of February. Forfeit to be declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Meg Merrilies,	8st 12lbs (Irvine)...	1
Mr. Payne's	g	a	h	Nero,	8st 5lbs (Gooch)...	2
Abel East's	b	a	h	Indian Warrior,	(forfeit) ...	0

Won in hand by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length. Time—2m. 25s.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 17th February 1857.—**FIRST RACE.**—**SWEEPSTAKES** of 15 G. M. each, half forfeit, for all horses that have not won upwards of 80 G. M. before the day of naming. Calcutta weight for age. R. C. To close on the 1st of February, and name or declare forfeit by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	g	Charlie.
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SECOND RACE.—**GIVE AND TAKE PURSE** of 15 G. M. Entrance 5 G. M., h f. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; for all maiden horses. Standard 14 hands; horses to carry weight for age according to the Give and Take scale, and for every inch above or below 14 hands 7lbs. put up or taken off. To close the day before the meeting.

Mr. Return names	b	a	h	Gauntlet, 14 1,	9st 7lbs	w. o.
Mr. Cloud names	g	a	h	Chancery, 14 1,	9st 7lbs	ft.

THIRD RACE.—**HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES** of 10 G. M., half forfeit, with 15 added, for Country-breds and Arabs. One mile. To close by 2 P. M. the day before the meeting, and weights to be declared by 9 A. M. by the day before the race: forfeits to be declared by 2 P. M. Horses accepting and not starting, to pay 1 G. M. to the Race Fund.

Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Meg Merrilies,	9st 8lbs (Irvine) ..	1
Mr. Payne's	g	a	h	Nero,	8st 7lbs (Gooch) ..	2
Mr. Return names	b	a	h	Gauntlet,	8st 2lbs	.. ft.
Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Amelia,	9st 2lbs	.. ft.
Abel East's	b	a	h	Indian Warrior,	8st 2lbs	... ft.

Won by half a length hard held. Time—1m. 53s.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 19th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—SWEEPSTAKES of 5 G. M. P. P. with 15 G. M. added. One mile. For Country-breds 9st. Maidens allowed 7lbs. To close and name on the 1st of February.

Mr. Monghyr's	br	cb	m	Meg Merrilies,	8st 11lbs	..	w. o.
Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Amelia,	8st 2lbs		
Mr. Return's		g	cb	g The Worser,	8st 4lbs	..	dr.

SECOND RACE—THE TRADES' PLATE, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. 5 G. M. forfeit, for all horses. 2 miles. To close and name on the 1st of February. To be handicapped by 9 A. M. the day before the race, and acceptances to be sent in by 2 P. M. Horses accepting and not starting, to pay 1 G. M. to the Race Fund.

Mr. Monghyr's	br	cb	m	Meg Merrilies,	9st 2lbs (Marwood).	1
Mr. Cloud's	g	aus	g	Mercury,	9st 3lbs (Foulkes)...	2
Mr. Monghyr's	b	eng	g	Legerdemain,	11st (Irvine)	.. 3
Mr. Cloud's	c	cp	h	Racduck,	8st 3lbs (Howlett)...	4
Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Amelia,	8st 12lbs	... ft.
Mr. Reynolds'	br	taz	m	Beeswing,	8st 7lbs	.. ft.

Won by half a length. Time—3m 52s—R. C. 3m. 24s.

5 G. M. forfeit.
with 20 G. M. added. R. C. Calcutta weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs and 5lbs. extra to be put up by winners of more than one Race during the season. To close on the 1st of February, and name or declared forfeit by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

Mr. Return names	b	a	h	Gauntlet,	9st 1lb (Marwood)...	1
Mr. Payne's	g	a	h	Nero,	9st 8lbs (Gooch)	.. 2
Abel East's	b	a	h	Indian Warrior,	9st 3lbs	.. ft

Won by a head. Time—3m 32s.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 21st February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—SWEEPSTAKES of 5 G. M. with 10 G. M. added for all untrained horses, English excepted. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Gentlemen riders, 11st. Arabs allowed 7lbs. Entrances to be made by 2 P. M. the day before the race.

No entrances.

SECOND RACE.—THE CLUBS' PLATE, or Purse for all horses, to be handicapped by the Stewards. R. C. 10 G. M. each, 5 G. M. forfeit. To close and name on the 1st February. Handicap to be made by 9 A. M. and declarations by 2 P. M. the day before the race. Horses accepting and not starting, to pay 1 G. M. to the Race Fund.

Mr. Monghyr's	b	eng	g	Legerdemain,	11st 4lbs (Irvine)	1
Mr. Cloud's	g	aus	g	Mercury,	9st (Foulkes)	2
Mr. Monghyr's	br	cb	m	Meg Merrilies,	9st (Marwood)	3
Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Amelia,	8st 10lb	.. ft.
Mr. Cloud's,	c	cp	h	Racduck,	8st	... ft.

Won by a length. Time—3m. 29s.

THIRD RACE.—ALL ARAB SWEEPSTAKES of 15 G. M. 5 G. M. forfeit, with 20 G. M. added. One mile. To close and name on the 1st February. To be handicapped by the Stewards. Weights to be published by 9 A. M. the day

before the race, and acceptances to be declared by 2 P. M. Horses accepting and not starting, to pay 1 G. M. to the Race Fund.

Mr. Payne's	g	h	Nero,	9st 7lbs	(Gooch)	1
Mr. Return names	b	h	Gauntlet,	9st 7lbs	(Marwood)	2
Abel East's	b	h	Indian Warrior,	8st 7lbs	...	ft.

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ a length. Time—1m. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 24th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—WHIP, value Rs. 300, presented by J. Monteith and Co. One Mile. For all maiden horses that have run during the two meetings. To be handicapped by the Stewards. Entrance 5 G. M. Nominations to be sent in by 2 P. M. of the 21st Instant, and weights to be declared by 9 A. M. of the 23rd Instant.

Mr Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Amelia,	9st	10lbs	(Irvine)	..	1
Mr Return names	b	a	h	Gauntlet,	8st	10lbs	(Marwood)	..	2
Mr McDonoughy's	b	a	h	Jupiter,	8st	3lbs	(Howlett)	..	3
Mr Cloud's	c	cp	h	Raebuck,	9st	8lbs			dr.

Won by two lengths. Time 1m 53s.

SECOND RACE.—SWEEPSTAKES of 3 G. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile for all untrained horses. English 12st. Colonials and C. Breeds 11st. Arabs 10st. Post entrance.

No Entrance.

THIRD RACE.—FOR GALLOWAYS $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Post entrance 1 G. M.

Mr DeCruz names	c	cab	g	Ariel,		(DeCruz)	..	1
Mr Irvine names	b	cab	g			(Irvine)	..	2
Mr Marwood's	w	cb	g	Jack,		(Marwood)	..	3

The Jocks made it a $\frac{3}{4}$ mile race. Won easy.

SIXTH DAY, THURSDAY, 26th February 1857. FIRST RACE.—HANDICAP STAKES of 10 G. M. each. 2 miles, for winning horses, for which all winners of more than one race during the two meetings must enter; Hack Stakes, Letting Stakes, and Matches excepted.

Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Meg Merrilies,	10st	0lb	(Marwood)	..	1
Mr. Monghyr's	b	eng	g	Legerdemain,	11st	10lbs	(Irvine)	..	2
Mr. Return names	b	a	h	Gauntlet,	8st	4lbs	(Howlett)	..	3
Mr. Payne's	g	a	h	Nero,	9st	0lb	(Gooch)	..	4
Mr. Monghyr's	b	cb	m	Amelia,	9st	10lbs		..	dr.
Mr. Cloud's	c	cp	h	Raebuck,	8st	7lbs		..	dr.
Mr. Payne's	b	a	h	Speculator,	8st	0lb		..	dr.

Time—R. C. 3m 26s, Two miles 3m 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Won by a head and neck.

SECOND RACE.—Losers' Handicap. A Purse of 20 G. M. added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for those accepting. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. To be handicapped and weights declared by 9 A. M., the day before the race. Acceptance to be declared by 2 P. M. Horses accepting and not starting to pay 1 G. M. to the Race Fund.

Mr. Cloud's	g	a	h	Chancery,	9st	0lb	..w.	o.
Mr. Cloud's	g	aus	g	Mercury,	10st	7lbs	..	dr.
Mr. Cloud's	c	cp	h	Raebuck,	9st	7lbs	..	dr.
Mr. Reynolds'	b	aus	m	Beeswing,	9st	12lbs	..	dr.
Abel East's	b	a	h	Indian Warrior,	8st	7lbs	..	dr.
Mr. McDonoughy's	b	a	h	Jupiter,	8st	7lbs	..	dr.

THIRD RACE.—THE ALL JOCKIES' RACE. For all untrained horses. Distance old Gilbert mile post, heats, without dismounting. Catch weights. Entrance 4 Rupees, post entrance; the last horse's rider to pay the second horse's entrance.

About 11 started: the two first heats won easily by Dow, on Mr. Reynolds' c b Homebrewed.

MEERUT RACES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 17th January 1857.—FIRST RACE.—MEERUT St. Leger of 20 G. M. for all Maidens. Arabs and Country breds, 8st. 7lbs.; Colonials, 9st. 3lbs.; English, 10st. 3lbs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Entrance 10 G. M. H. Ft. A winner on the day of running of two or more races, 3lbs. extra To close and name 1st December.

Mr. O'Callaghan's	i a h	Peep O Day Boy,	.. p. ft.
Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	) a h	Shaheen,	.. w. o.
Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	) e h	Monarch,	.. p. ft.

SECOND RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, h. ft. with a Purse of 20 G. M. added for all horses Weight for age 1 mile and half.

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's	b st w g	Reindeer, late	
		Leviathan, 9st. 5lbs. (Ajeem)	1
Captain James'	ch l h	Transport, late	
		Catalonian, 6yrs 9st. 8lbs. (Mr. Kettlewell)	2
Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	g aust h	Wadi, 9st. 8lbs. (Nowson)	.. 0

Wadi carried on the running at a good pace for the first mile, when Reindeer and Transport passed him, the former leading; half way up the distance, Transport's bolt was shot, Reindeer running home an easy winner in 3 minutes and 11 seconds.

THIRD RACE.—For all Hacks 50 Rs. from the Fund. Catch weights above 10st. 7lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Entrance 20 Rs. Winner to be sold by auction, and any surplus over 300 Rs. to go to the Fund.

Mr. Water's	g a h	Sultan,	(Mr. Gough)	.. 3 1 1
The Secretary's	b cb m	Mrs. Caudle,	(Mr. Kettlewell)	.. 1 2 3
Mr. Salt's	Bonebones,	(1st and 2nd heats Owner.)	(3rd heat Mr. Atkinson.)	0 c 2
Mr. Frederick's	g h	Perhaps,		.. 0 dr.
Mr. Halter's	Tom,		(Mr. Atkinson)	dist.

1st Heat.—Tom won after a very good race with Mrs. Caudle; but the rider being light on coming to scale, the heat was given to Mrs. Caudle.

2nd and 3rd heats won easy.

SECOND DAY.—FIRST RACE.—A PURSE of 20 G. M. for all Arabs, 9st. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winner 1st Race 1st day 4lbs. extra round the Course. Entrance 10 G. M. H. Ft. To close and name 1st December.

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's	b a h	Wahabee,	(Ajeem)	1
Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	b a h	Shaheen, (Maiden)	(Newson)	2
Mr. O'Callaghan's	ch a h	Peep O Day Boy,	(Maiden)	ft.
Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	g a h	Abdul Wahib,		ft.

Won easy, 3m. 8s.

SECOND RACE.—MEERUT GREAT WELTER of 25 G. M. for all horses. English 12st. 3lbs. Colonials 11st. 3lbs. Arabs and Country bred, 10st. 7lbs. Maidens allowed 5lbs. round the Course. Entrance 10 G. M. H. Ft. Close and name 1st December.

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's	b n s w g	Reindeer,		
		late Leviathan,	(Mr. Gough)	1
Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	c b h	Wadi,	(Mr. Waters)	2
Mr. Phillips names	ch n s w h	Waverley,	(Owner)	3
Mr. Adam's	b aust g	Bolivar,		ft.
Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	b cape h	Echo,		ft.
Captain James's	ch cape h	Transport,		ft.

THIRD RACE.—A PURSE of 50 Rs. for all Ponies 13 hands 2 inches, and under. Catch weights above 9st. 7lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Entrance 20 Rs.

Mr. Gough's	c p	The Chicken,	(Owner)	1 1
Mr. Andrew's	c p	Ginger,	(Owner)	2 2
Mr. Butter's	b p	Little Tom,	(Mr. Atkinson)	3 3

THIRD DAY.—THE CORINTHIANS, 20 G. M. Entrance 10 G. M. H. Ft. English horses, 12st. 3lbs. ; Colonials, 11st. 3lbs. ; A and C b's 10st. 7lbs. Close and name 1st January.

Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	b a s w m	Lady Jersey,		
		(Mr. Waters)	1 1	
Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadoor's	b a h	Wahabee,		
		(Mr. Gough)	2 2	
" " "	b a h	Shahun,		ft.
" " "	b c h	Echo,		ft.
" " "	a s w h	Wadi,		ft.
The Secretary names	cn c h	Transport,		ft.

This was about the best race of the meeting : together all the way, the mare winning on the post by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 58m — Mile 2m. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Second Heat.—The mare, the favorite with some : others thought the Arab blood would tell : both off at score, and together all the way, the mare winning by a length.—Time, mile 2-5.

The Galloway Stake. Ali Bahadoor's Bay Galloway Moses being the only one entered—there was no race.

FOURTH DAY.—FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, 10 G. M. from the Fund 20 Rs. entrance. 10st. 7lbs. each, over eight Hurdles 3 ft. and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high 11. C.

Mr. Snodgrass	names	Fiddlecase,	(Mr. Atkinson)	1
Mr. Gough's	c p	Eh Chicken,	(Owner)	dis.

Fiddlecase took all his jumps, and the Chicken bolted round the course after clearing the second hurdle.

SECOND RACE.—Winners' Handicap. R. C. Optional to losers. Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each.

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's Wahabee,	9st. 3lbs. (Azeem)	.. 1
Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's Reindeer,	10st. 5lbs. (Mr. Gough.)	.. 2
Nawab Ali Bahadoor's Lady Jersey,	10st. (Newson)	.. 3
Mr. Water's g a h Sultan,	Feather)	.. 4

Sultan drew the inside, but after going 150 yards swerved across the other horses, nearly causing an accident. Wahabee then got the inside, Lady Jersey next, and Sultan outside: in this order they ran all three nearly abreast to the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile post, when Wahabee took the lead by a little. At the top of the hill, Reindeer, who had been waiting, closed, when a good race home ended in Wahabee's favor by $\frac{1}{2}$ a length, Reindeer getting 2nd place on the post by a head. It was the opinion of most people present that had Lady Jersey been ridden to win, she could have done so easily. The supposition is, that her Jockey rode to orders, query, to whose orders? The same no doubt who issued orders for Wadi to make the running in the Weight-for-age Race. The Owner of the Mare was not present during the meeting.—Time, 3m. 12s.

THIRD RACE.—Losers' Handicap, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 200 Rs. from the Fund. 5 G. M. entrance.

Nawab Ali Bahadoor's	Wadi,	... w. o.
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FOURTH RACE.—50 Rs. from the Fund for all horses that have been in harness. 16 Rs. entrance.

Won by Mr. Robinson's Brave Boy beating The Governess and Tallyho in two heats easily. Thus the Meerut Meeting of January 1857 ends.

MOZUFFERPORE RACES. 1857.

Round the Course $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 100 yards.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 20th January 1857.—FIRST RACE.—MESSRS. JONES AND Co.'s PURSE of 150 Rs. for all untrained Hacks. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Pitcorthie's	b s b f	Vesta,	(Owner)	.. 1
Mr. Williams'	ch s b f	Juliet,		.. 2
Mr. Jacques's	g aus g	Hero,		.. 3

A close Race between the first two, Vesta winning by a length rather easily.

Time— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile 59s.

SECOND RACE.—BABOO BASDEB SING's PURSE of 200 Rs. for all Horses R. C. Gentlemen riders.

Mr. Arthur's	g aus g	Boomerang,	10st 41lbs (Mr. Pitcorthie) .. 1
The Planter's	ch cape h	Cossack,	11st 10lbs (Mr. Molloy) .. 2
Mr. Edgar's	bn s b m	Florence,	10st 4lbs .. 3

Cossack, although he carried 10lbs extra for having won twice at Sonapore, a decided favorite, being backed at 10 to 8 against the field. Mr. Molloy's instructions were "to make the best of a good start," which he certainly did,

going off at score, being at least 100 yards ahead of Boomerang in the first half mile, Florence between the two ; but the pace was too good to last, and Boomerang, ridden with great judgment, gradually crept up, till at the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from home the race was seen to be his. Cossack, however, struggled home most gamely, finishing within a length of the gallant old Grey. Florence well up.

Time—R. C. 2m. 40s.

THIRD RACE.—THE TRIAL STAKES of 100 Rs. for all Maiden Hacks. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. 9 Rs.

Mr. Pitcorthie's	bk s b f	Helengobragh,	(Owner) ..	1
Mr. James's	b s b g	Young Eastward,	...	2
Mr. Williams'	b s b f	Minnie,	...	3

All together for the first quarter, when Young Eastward took the lead and was coming home well in advance, but Mr. Pitcorthie wouldn't be denied. He insisted on his mare's winning, which she did by half a length.

Time— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. 58s.

FOURTH RACE.—THE PONY STAKES of 50 Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile heats. Gentlemen riders.

Was won by a black pony named by Mr. Edgar in three heats owing to one of his opponents, a very handsome pony named Cocoa, breaking down, and the others being withdrawn 1st. heat, 30s. ; 2nd., 32s. ; 3rd., 35s

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 22nd January 1857.—FIRST RACE.—THE DUB BUNGAL CUP, value 25 G. M. for all horses. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Sonepore weight for age, &c.

Mr. Arthur's	ch eb f	Lucie,	8st 4lbs (Abdool) ...	1
The Planter's	ch c h	Cossack,	10st 4lbs (Mr. Williams) ..	2
Mr. Arthur's	g aust g	Boomerang,	9st 7lbs ...	3
Mr. Edgar's	bn s b m	Florence,	8st 12lbs ...	4
Mr. Justice's	b v d l h	Lucifer,	9st 10lbs ...	5
Mr. Burke's	b v d l h	Pompey,	...	dr.

Five horses were declared to start at the Ordinary, Mr. Arthur's stable the favorite. After one or two bad starts, caused by Florence's bad temper, all got off, Boomerang making strong running, Cossack second, and Helen third ; at the half mile from home all five were in a ruck and ran all together to the quarter mile post, when Helen was let out, and cantered home an easy winner.

Time— $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 3m 5s.

SECOND RACE.—THE STUD STAKES of 10 G. M. for all Maiden Stud-bred horses. 1 mile weight for age.

Mr. Pitcorthie's	bk s b f	Helengobragh, (Abdool) ..	1
Mr. James's	b s b f	Crossfix (Bolted) ..	

Helengobragh cantered quietly in.

THIRD RACE.—THE HACK STAKES of 100 Rs. for all untrained hacks. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Gentlemen riders ; 10st 7lbs each.

Mr. Pitcorthie's	b s b f	Vesta,	(Owner)	.. 1
Mr. Williams'	ch s b f	Juliet,		.. 2
Mr. Jacques's	g aus g	Hero,		.. 3

Vesta won easily by a couple of lengths.

Time— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 58s.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 24th January 1857.—FIRST RACE.—THE PLANTER'S PURSE, value 25 G. M. for all horses, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Weight for age, &c. &c.

Mr. Arthur's	ch c b f	Helen,	8st 0lbs	(Abdool)	.. 1
The Planter's	ch c h	Cossack,	9st 13lbs	(Mr. Shaw)	2
Mr. Justice's	b v d l h	Lucifer,	9st 3lbs		.. 3
Mr. Arthur's	g aus g	Boomerang,			.. dr.
Mr. Edgar's	bn s b m	Florence,			.. "
Mr. Burke's	b v d l h	Pompey,			.. "

Helen was so great a favorite, that no lottery could be got up on this race, and this, although she had to carry 5lb. extra, for winning the Durbungah Cup and a quarter of a mile further to go, she won notwithstanding with even greater ease than on the former occasion, leaving her horses when and where she liked, coming home an easy winner.

Time—1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, 3m. 34s.

SECOND RACE.—A PURSE of 250 Rs. given by an Amateur for all Maiden C. B. horses. Weight for age. 1 mile.

Mr. Arthur's	ch c b c	Schamyl, by Crassus,			
		dam Queen Mary (Abdool)	...	1	
Mr. James's	b s b f	Crucifix, (Mowla Bux)	..	2	
Mr. Pitcorthie's	bk b f	Helengobragh,	..	3	
Mr. Jacques's	b s b f	Nelly Bly,	..	4	

Schamyl, a two year old Colt, bred by Mr. Arthur, appeared to compete against three stud-bred Fillies, four years old and upwards. A capital start, Schamyl and Crucifix racing together nose and nose at a great pace for the first half mile, when Crucifix fell back a little, Schamyl carrying it on leisurely. Won by a couple of lengths.

Time—1 mile, 2m. 2s.

THIRD RACE.—THE OMNIBUS STAKES of 100 Rupees for all untrained horses $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.

Mr Pitcorthie's	b s b f	Vesta,	...	w. o.
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FOURTH RACE.—THE SCURRY STAKES of 50 Rupees for all Hack. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile heats.

Mr. Pitcorthie's	b s b f	Vesta, (Owner)	...	3	1	1
Mr Williams'	ch s b f	Juliet, (Owner)	...	1	2	2
Mr. Jacques'	g aus g	Hero,	..	3	3	3

Vesta would not start for the first heat, but managed to save her distance, winning the second and third heats with ease.

Time—not taken.

FIFTH RACE.—A PONY HANDICAP was won by

Mr Pitcorthie's	b p m	Ksmkwk, (Owner)
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FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 27th January 1857.—FIRST RACE.—THE WINNER'S HANDICAP 5 G. M. for all winners of the first and second races, on each day. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Mr. Arthur's	g	aust	g	Boomerang,	aged	10st 7lbs	
Mr. Arthur's	ch	cb	f	Helen,	4 years	9st 7lbs	
Mr. Arthur's	ch	cb	c	Schamyl,	2 years	a feather	

All the winners of the meeting being from Mr. Arthur's stable, Boomerang cantered over.

SECOND RACE.—THE LOSER'S HANDICAP 15 G. M. R. C.

Mr. Justice's	b	v	d	l	h	Lucifer,	10st	(Mr. Shaw)	..	1
The Planter's	ch	c	h			Cossack,	1st		..	2
Mr. Edgar's	bk	s	b	m		Florence,	8st 12lbs		..	3

Cossack the favorite, although so heavily weighted, but he seemed fated to run second at this meeting, getting beaten by Lucifer by a head. Florence well up, thus showing the beauty of the Handicap; but the Mozufferpore Handicaps are proverbial for their goodness.

Time not taken

THIRD RACE.—THE HACK HANDICAP.

Mr. Mcorthie's b s b f Vesta, (Owner)
All the rest bolting, Vesta cantered home

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 3rd February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—THE GALLOWAY PLATE, Rupees 200 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. each 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile Weight for inches, for all Galloways. The maximum standard 14 hands, carrying 9st. Maidens on the day of starting allowed 7lbs.

Mahomed Banker's	g	a	g	Bolers,	9st 0lb	(Brown)	1
Colonel Scobie's	b	a	g	Orator,	9st 0lb	(Bullock)	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a	g	Jungy Shah,	8st 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	(Benson)	3

Time 2m. 55s. Won easy

SECOND RACE.—THE DEALERS' PLATE, value Rupees 2,000, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. H. F., and 5 G. M. forfeit, if declared by 1st January 1857. Two miles. Weight for age, for all Arabs imported after 1st September 1855, and purchased directly from the stables of the givers.

Sorabjee Dady Santook	500
Aga Mahomed Banker Khan	500
Bazohjee Fuckerjee	500
Nowrojee Nasserwanjee	500

The Second Horse to save his stake. To close and name on 1st May 1856.
Horses imported after 1st September 1856, allowed to enter until 1st December.

Colonel Foster's	g a c	False Start,	7st 12lbs (Shurbourne) 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Chief Sirmust,	7st 12lbs (Benson) .. 2
The Stranger's	g a c	Dady,	7st 4lbs (Syed) ... 3
Colonel Scobie's	c a c	Redgauntlet,	7st 9lbs (Bullock) . 4
The Stranger's	g a c	Hajee,	7st 4lbs (Wood) .. 5
Nowrojee Nasserwanjee's	g a c	Sir Harry,	7st 12lbs (Kareem) . 6
Mahomed Banker's	b a h	Young Banker,	8st 5lbs (Brown) ... 7

Time.—3m. 55s. Won easy.

THIRD RACE.—THE FORBES' STAKES of Rupees 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each, 5 G. M. forfeit, for all horses. Weight for age, two miles. Maidens of the season allowed 7lbs.; to close and name on 1st May 1856. But horses may be allowed to enter until 1st December on double stakes and forfeits.

D. S.'s	g a h	Jacifer,	8st 5lbs (Shurbourne) 1
Mahomed Banker's	g a h	Tingle,	8st 5lbs (Brown) ... 2
Col. Scobie's	c a h	Rob Roy,	8st 5lbs (Bullock) . 3
Ally Asker's	b a c	Diljun,	6st 11lbs (Wood) ... 4

Time.—3m. 53s. Won easy.

FOURTH RACE.—THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES of Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, for all Arabs and Country breds 8st. 7lbs. One Mile.

The Stranger's	g a h	Hermit,	8st 7lbs (Wood) .. 1
Mahomed Banker's	c a h	Damascus,	8st 7lbs (Brown) .. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Dil Passund,	8st 7lbs (Benson) .. 3

Time.—1m. 55s. Won easy.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 5th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—THE WELTER, Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, H. F. for all Horses; 11st. Gentlemen Riders. 1½ mile and a distance. Maidens allowed 7lbs. To close and name on 1st May 1856, but horses may be entered and named until the 1st December upon double Stakes and forfeits.

The Stranger's	g a h	Pailwan,	11st 0lb (Mr. M. A. J.) ... 1
Mahomed Banker's	c a h	Damascus,	11st 0lb (Mr. Verral) ... 2
Col. Scobie's	b a h	Orator,	11st 0lb ... 3

Time.—3m. 2s.

SECOND RACE.—H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE of Rupees 1,500, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1857. 2 miles; weight for age; for all Arabs imported after 1st September 1855, and purchased directly from the Stables of Sorabjee Dady Suntook, Aga Mahomed Banker Khan, Bazonjee Fuckerjee and Nowrojee Nasserwanjee. The second Horse to save his stake. To close and name on 1st May 1856. Horses imported after 1st September 1856 allowed to enter until 1st December. The winner of the Dealers to carry 5lbs. extra.

Col. Foster's	g a c	False Start,	8st 3lbs (Shurbourne) ... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Chief Sirmust,	7st 12lbs (Benson) ... 2
The Stranger's	g a c	Hajee,	7st 4lbs (Wood) ... dr.

Time.—3m. 56s.

THIRD RACE.—A SWEEPSTAKES of Rs. 500 for Arabs, Maidens of the Season.—Weight for age. Horses imported before 1st September 1855, to carry 7lbs. extra; 250 Rupees forfeit for nominations taken on the 1st May 1856. Open until the

1st September 1856, at a forfeit of Rupees 350. Horses to be named the day before the Race. The winner of the Dealer's Plate to carry 7lbs. extra—1½ miles.

The Stranger's	g a c	Dady,	7st 4lbs	(Wood)	... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Kutchkola,	8st 12lbs	(Benson)	... 2
Colonel Foster's	g a h	Kohinoor,	8st 12lbs	(Shurbourne)	... 3
Mahomed Bauker's	g a c	Missee Baba,	8st 5lbs	(Brown)	... 4

Time—3m. 31s.

FOURTH RACE.—THE LADIES' and BACHELORS' Purse for all Horses; Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each—1½ miles, 8st. 7lbs.

The Stranger's	g a h	Hermit,	8st 7lbs	(Wood)	... 1
D. L's	g a h	Lucifer,	8st 7lbs	(Shurbourne)	... 2
Mr. Nanabhai's	b a h	Portrait,	8st 7lbs	(Bullock)	... 3

Time—2m. 55s.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 7th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—THE DERBY, Rupees 400 from the Fund, for Arabs, Maidens of the season. 1½ miles; weight for age. Entrance 15 G. M. Horses named on 1st May 1856, at a forfeit of 5 G. M., and open until 1st September at a forfeit of 10 G. M. Maidens that have started before the 1st May 1856 to carry 4 lbs. extra; a winner prior to the meeting 3lbs. extra; a winner of the Dealer's Plate, Forbes Stakes, H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, or the 500 Rupees Sweepstakes, 4lbs. extra. If any two of these 7lbs.; if three, 10 lbs.

The Stranger's	g a h	Pilot,	8st 5lbs	(Wood)	... 1
Mahomed Bauker's	g a c	Kohkab,	8st 5lbs	(Brown)	... 2
Col. Foster's	g a c	False Start,	8st 8lbs		... 3
Col. Scobie's	b a h	Stamboul,	8st 5lbs	(Bullock)	... 4
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Dil Pussund,	8st 1lb	(Benson)	... 5

Time—2m. 53s.

SECOND RACE.—THE TRIO JUNTA IN UNO SWEEPSTAKES of 30 G. M. each H. F., and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by the 1st January 1857, for Arabs, Maidens of the season. 2 miles. To close on 1st May 1856, and name on the 1st January 1857. A winner of the Dealer's Plate, Forbes Stakes, H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, or 500 Rupees Sweepstakes, to carry 5lbs. extra. If any two of these 7lbs.; if three, 10lbs.

Horses imported before the 1st September 1854, to carry			9st	0lb	
"	"	after	"	8st	7lb
"	"	"	"	1855	8st 0lb
"	"	"	"	1856	7st 4lb
Mahomed Bauker's	g a h	Tingle,	8st 7lbs	(Brown)	... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Kutchkola,	8st 7lbs	(Benson)	... 2
The Stranger's	g a c	Dilajan,	8st 0lb	(Wood)	... 3
Col. Foster's	g a h	Kohinoor,	9st 0lb	(Native)	... 4
The Stranger's	g a h	Reiver,	8st 7lbs	(Steggles)	... 5

Time.—4m.

THIRD RACE.—THE MALET STAKES, Rupees 400 from the Fund. A Handicap open to all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 3 Miles. 10 G. M. entrance; 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap. Entrance to be made by 8 A. M. the day before the race; weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations as to standing or not, to be made with the other nominations of the day.

Time.—6m. 8s.

The Stranger's	g a c	Dady,	7st 8lbs	(Wood)	... 1
The Stranger's	g a h	Pailwan,	8st 13lbs	(Steggles)	... 2
Mahomed Bauker's	c a h	Damascus,	8st 10lbs	(Brown)	... 3

FOURTH RACE.—A 500 RUPEES SWEEPSTAKES, for all Horses, H. F. for nominations taken on the 1st May 1856, and open until the 1st day of September, at a forfeit of Rupees 350. Weight 8st 7lbs. Maidens that have never won allowed 10lbs; a Winner of the season 7lbs. 1½ mile and a distance. Horses to named the day before the race.

The Stranger's	g a h	Hermit,	8st	7lbs	(Wood)	... 1
Colonel Scobie's	c a h	Rob Roy,	8st	7lbs	(Bullock)	... 2
Mahomed Bauker's	g a h	Bolero,	8st	0lb	(Benson)	... 3
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Barrustook,	8st	0lb	(Syed)	... 4
D. L.'s	g a h	Lucifer,	8st	7lbs		... dr.

Time—3m. 9s.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 10th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—A SWEEPSTAKES of 30 G. M. H. F. each for all Horses. Maidens of the season, 2 miles; 8st 4lbs. Maidens that have started before the day of closing to carry 4lbs. extra; a winner of the Derby, Dealers' Plate, H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, or any of the Sweepstakes, to carry 4lbs. extra, of any two of them 10lbs, of any three or more 1st. To close on the 1st May 1856, and name the day before the Race.

Mahomed Bauker's	g a h	Tingle,	8st	12lbs	(Brown)	.. 1
The Stranger's	g a c	Pilot,	8st	12lbs	(Wood)	... 2

Time.—3m. 58s. Won easy.

SECOND RACE.—A FREE HANDICAP for all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 1½ mile and a distance. Rupees 300 from the Fund, with an entrance of 10 G. M. Three horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or, the public money will be withheld.

The Stranger's	b a c	Dilajan,	6st	0lb	(Chance)	... 1
Colonel Scobie's	b a h	Orator,	8st	5lbs	(Bullock)	... 2
The Stranger's	g a h	Pailwan,	9st	0lb	(Stoggles)	... 3
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Kutchkola,	7st	9lbs	(Benson)	... 4
Mahomed Bauker's	g a c	Missee Baba,	7st	2lbs	(Shurbourne)	... 5

Time—3m. 9s.

Bullock, Orator's rider, claimed a cross by Chance, Dilajan's rider, and the Stewards, after a long investigation, declared Orator the winner of the race.

THIRD RACE.—A SECOND DEALER'S STAKES, for all Arab horses landed after 1st September 1856, 1½ mile and a distance. Weight for age. Horses named on the 5th December 1856, 7 G. M. entrance; horses named on 1st January 1857, 15 G. M. and 20 G. M. for horses declared to start.

H. M. Aga Khan's	g a c	Barrustook,	7st	12lbs	... w. o.
H. M. Aga Khan's	g a h	Sorahee,	8st	12lbs	.... w. o.

FOURTH RACE.—COLTS' PLATE.—A SWEEPSTAKES of 10 G. M. H. F. and an additional 5 G. M. for Colts declared to start, with Rupees 390 from the Fund. Weight for age; 1½ mile; for all Arab Colts imported after the 1st of September 1855, and having a Colt's tooth on 1st May 1856. To close and name on the 1st May.

Colonel Foster's	g a c	False Start,	7st	12lbs	(Benson)	... 1
The Stranger's	b a c	Abdool Wahab,	7st	4lbs	(Wood)	... 2
Colonel Scobie's	c a c	Red Gauntlet,	7st	9lbs	(Bullock)	... 3

Time.—2m. 27s.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 12th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—H. H. AGA KHAN'S PLATE of Rupees 1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each, H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1857. 2 miles; weight for age; for all Arabs imported after 1st September 1855, and purchased directly from the stables of Sorabjee Dady Suntook, Aga Mahomed Bauker Khan, Bazonjee,

Fuckerjee, and Nowrojee Nusserwanjee. The second Horse to save his stake. To close and name on the 1st May 1856, Horses imported after 1st September 1856 allowed to enter until 1st December. The winner of the "Dealers" to carry 5lbs. extra.

The Stranger's	g a c	Dady,	7st	4lbs	(Wood)	..	1
Col. Foster's	g a c	False Start,	8st	3lbs	(Brown)	..	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Chief Sirmust,	7st	12lbs	(Benson)	..	3
Col. Scobie's	c a c	Red Gauntlet,	7st	9lbs	(Bullock)	..	4

Time.—3m. 51½s.

SECOND RACE.—THE WHIM, of Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each. for all Horses 1½ miles.

Colonel Scobie's	b a g	Orator,	9st	0lbs	(Bullock)	...	1
Mahomed Banker's	g a g	Bolero,	9st	0lbs	(Brown)	...	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Jungeer Shah,	7st	8½lbs	(Benson)	..	3

Time.—2m. 54s.

THIRD RACE.—THE ELLIOTT TRIAL STAKES, for Arabs. Winners of two or more seasons to carry 8st. Winners of one season to carry 7st. 10lbs. Winners of the season to carry 7st. 4lbs. Maidens that have never won 6st 7lbs. Maidens that have never started 5st 12lbs 2 miles, entrance 2 G. M. H. F. To close on the 1st February 1857, and name the day before the Race.

The Stranger's	g a h	Hermit,	7st	10lbs	(Wood)	...	1
Mahomed Banker's	g a c	Tingle,	7st	4lbs	(Shurbourne)	..	2

Time.—3m. 52s.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 14th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—THE FORCED HANDICAP. 2 miles—for all winners during the meeting. Entrance Rupees 75 for each Race won—optional to losers at an entrance of 5 G. M. The latter to pay 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap. Losers wishing to be Handicapped to send in their nomination by 8 A. M., the day before the Race.

Mahomed Banker's	g a h	Tingle,	8st	6lbs	(Brown)	...	1
The Stranger's	g a h	Pawilan,	8st	8lbs	(Steggles)	...	2
D. L.'s	g a h	Lucifer,	8st	10lb.	(Benson)	...	3
The Stranger's	g a c	Dady,	8st	0lbs	(Wood)	...	4
Col. Scobie's	c a h	Rob Roy,	8st	4lbs	(Bullock)	...	5

Time.—3m. 56s.

SECOND RACE.—A SWEEPSTAKES of 20 G. M. each H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1857, with Rupees 300 from the Fund, for Arabs, Maidens. 1½ mile and a distance; weight for age. Maidens of a former season 7lbs. extra. To close and name on the 1st May.

The Stranger's	g a c	Pilot,	8st	5lbs	(Wood)	..	1
Col. Foster's	g a c	False Start,	7st	12lbs	(Benson)	..	2
Col. Scobie's	c a c	Red Gauntlet,	7st	9lbs	(Bullock)	..	3
Mahomed Banker's	g a h	Kohkab,	8st	12lbs	(Brown)	..	4

Time.—3m. 8s.

THIRD RACE.—THE BEATEN PLATE.—Rupees 300 from the Fund; a Handicap open to beaten Horses during the meeting. 10 G. M. Entrance, and 2 G. M. forfeit.—1½ mile.

Col. Scobie's	b a g	Stamboul,	7st	7lbs	(Bullock)	...	1
The Stranger's	g a c	Dilajan,	7st	12lbs	(Wood)	...	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Jungy Shah,	6st	12lbs	(Syed Ally)	...	3
Mahomed Banker's	c a h	Damascus,	8st	7lbs	(Brown)	...	4

Time.—2m. 55s.

BHAIUGULPORE RACES,—1857.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 17th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—A Purse of 15 G. Ms. for all Maidens. One Mile.

Mr. Arthur's	ch cb c	Schamyl by Crassus,	8st 11lbs (Abdool)	1
Mr. Brown's	b v d l h	Frank,	11st 13lbs	.. 2
Mr. Ockham's	b cb c	Sutton,		.. dr.
Mr. Pitcorrhie names	b cb h	Young Eastwind,		.. dr.

Schamyl slightly the favorite, although he was but two years old and his antagonist a slashing Waler of known speed. A capital start, both off together, keeping close company for the first half mile, when want of training told on Frank, who dropped behind, Schamyl winning easily.

Time—not taken.

SECOND RACE.—A Purse of 10 G. Ms. for all horses. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Pitcorrhie's	b cb f	Vesta,	10st 7lbs (Owner)	.. 1
Mr. Brown's	g aus g	Bob Sawyer,	11st 13lbs	.. 2

Bob Sawyer off with the lead, which he kept for nearly half a mile; but the pace was too much for him, he falling back to Vesta, who won easily by a couple of lengths.

Time— $\frac{3}{4}$ s of a mile 1-32.

THIRD RACE.—A Purse of 50 Rs. for all Ponies. Quarter mile Heats.

Mr St. George's Dun Galloway,	The Maid of Rajmahal,	.. 1 1
Mr Pitcorrhie's	b p m Kemkwk,	... 2 2
Mr Ockham's	b p Flint,	... 3 0
Mr Brown's	ch p M D,	.. 4 0

The Maid won the first heat by half a neck, the second heat by a nose.

FOURTH RACE.—A Purse of 5 G Ms for all untrained horses. Half Mile.

Mr Pitcorrhie's	b c b f	Vesta,	10st 7lbs (Owner)	.. 1
Mr Brown's	b v l h	Frank,		.. 2
Mr Gordon's	g a h	Lord Glenelg,		... 3

Vesta off with the lead, which she kept throughout, winning by a couple of lengths.

Time—56s.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 19th February 1857.—FIRST RACE.—The Commissioner's Purse of 15 G Ms for all horses. One mile.

Mr Arthur's	ch cb c	Schamyl,	8st (Abdool)...	1
Mr Pitcorrhie names	g aus g	Boomerang,	11st	

Schamyl, although carrying four stone above his weight for age, still the favourite, though the gallant old grey had his backers. but the young un was too much for him going away at score and winning easily by some lengths.

Whole distance, time not taken. Last $\frac{3}{4}$ s. 1 m, 25s.

SECOND RACE.—10 G. Ms. selling stakes. Half mile.

Mr. Pitcorthie's	b c b f	Vesta,	10st. 7lbs.	(Owner)	.. 1
Mr. Brown's	b v d l h	Frank,	10st. 7lbs.		... 2
Mr. Brown's	g aus g	Bob Sawyer,	11st. 13lbs.		.. 3

Vesta won with the greatest ease in the capital time of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

THIRD RACE.—A Galloway Stakes. Half Mile.

Mr. Pitcorthie's	b p m	Ksmkwk,	...	1
Mr. Harris'	bn bp	Peter Piper,	...	2

Time—not taken.

Owing to the want of horses and riders it was generally agreed that the third day's advertised Racing should not come off. This was a pity, but unavoidable; but will, we trust, in no way interfere with next year's races, as it is rumoured that a number of new racing stables are about to spring into existence in the neighbourhood of Bhaugulpore. The racing wound up with a match between.

Mr. Arthur's	ch c b c	Schamyl,	9st 11lbs.	(Abdool)
Mr. Pitcorthie's	b c b f	Vesta,	10st 7lbs.	(Owner)

Schamyl ran a little out at starting, which enabled Vesta to take the lead; but her rider taking a momentary pull at her, allowed the colt to come alongside, which he did to some purpose, his tremendous stride cutting down the little mare, who, however, struggled most gamely but in vain, the colt winning by a couple of lengths.

Time—Half mile 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WINNING HORSES.

A.

Amelia, 7, 13, •
Ariel, 10, 13,

B.

Beeswing, 6,
Bolders, 19,
Boomerang, 16, 19,

C.

Chance, 2,
Chancery, 13,
Charlie, 11,

D.

Dady, 21,
Dilajan, 22,

E.

Edward Morgan, 8, 9, •

F.

False Start, 20, 22,

G.

Gamburino, 5,
Gauntlet, 9, 11, 12,
Ginger, 3, 5,

H.

Helen, 17, 18,
Helengobragh, 17, 18,
Hermit, 20, 21, 22, 23,
Homebrewed, 10, 14,
Hopeless, 4,

I.

Indian Warrior, 10, •

K

Ksmkwh, 13, 25,

L.

Lady Jersey, 15,
Legermain, 7, 9, 11, 12,
Lottery, 2,
Luckfor, 19, 20,

M.

Meg Merrilies, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,

N.

Nero, 7, 9, 13,

O.

Ouce More, 4, 5,
Orator, 23,

P.

Pailwar, 20,
Pilot, 21, 23,
Plenipo, 5,

R.

Raebuck, 7,
Reindeer, 14, 15,

S.

Schamyl, 3, 18, 24, 25,
Shaheen, 14,
Sicklowoo, 10,
Sorahce, 22,
Speculator, 6, 8,
Sultan, 14,
Stamboul, 23,

T.

The Chicken, 15,
The Maid of Rajmahal, 24,
Tingle, 21, 22, 23,
Trojan, 4, 6,

V.

Vesta, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25,

W.

Wadi, 16,
Wahabee, 15, 16,

Z.

Zouave, 2, 3, •
Zuffer, 1, 3,

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